"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Probably fair Thursday and Friday; slowly rising temperature; light west winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LX...NO. 19,542. * * * NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1911.—EIGHTEEN PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

INSULT TO SOLDIERS ENDS SPECIAL POLICE

They Must Go, Says Mayor, When Told That Coney Dance Hall Barred Army Uniform.

GEN. GRANT HIS INFORMANT

Investigation Showed That Two Sober, Well-Behaved Artillerymen Were Put Out by a "Special" on Boss's Order.

Two coast artillerymen from Fort Hamilton, both men of excellent character, with several years of good service in the army to their credit, were hustled out of a Coney Island dance hall on the evening of the last Fourth of July, the reason of their ejection, according to the officers on Governors Island, being that they were in the uniform of the United States Army.

A thorough investigation of the whole affair has been made by staff officers of the Eastern Division headquarters, and as a result all the facts were laid before Mayor Gaynor by Major Gen. Grant, the division commander. Mayor Gaynor was indignant when he read Gen. Grant's communication, and yesterday he sent to Police Commissioner Waldo a letter in which he characterized as "intolerable" conditions that made such a thing as the insult to the artillerymen possible.

The place out of which the artillerymen were ordered was Sultzer's dancing pavilion on Coney Island, and the special policeman who made them leave was G. Clark. Clark, when he ejected the soldiers, told them he was carrying out the orders of "the boss," and, according to the army officers, he told them the truth.

As a result of the incident G. Clark will now cease to be a special policeman, and so will scores of others who have been wearing the badge of the "special service," so-called. Commissioner Waldo is known to be in sympathy with Mayor Gaynor's views in the matter, and an order abolishing all special policemen is expected to be issued to-day from Police Headquarters.

The letter from Gen. Grant, on which Mayor Gaynor acted, was received at the City Hall yesterday morning. The Mayor read it, and it is said that he was mad clear through. Certain it is he lost no time in writing this letter to Commissioner Waldo:

Office of the Mayor,
July 26, 1911.

Sir: I beg to inclose to you a letter from Major Gen. Grant, calling my attention to the fact that two privates of the United States Army were excluded from the Sultzer dancing pavilion at Coney Island on July 4. Will you be so good as to make a careful examination of this matter and report to me all of the particulars?

I note that Gen. Grant says in his letter that Special Policeman G. Clark, in accordance with the instructions of the proprietor, excluded the soldiers. I had supposed that all these special policemen, hired out by the Police Department to private individuals to do their bidding, and who often commit the grossest outrages at the command of their employers, had been called in and their badges taken from them. If any have been allowed to remain through oversight, please have them removed at once.

It is contrary to the first principles of government to put public officers in the employ of private individuals, to be paid by them, and directed in the performance of their duty by them. If they do not do what these private individuals tell them to do, then they are discharged. The result is that many wrongs are perpetrated by these special officers at the command of the private individuals who employ them. Such a condition is intolerable. Let private individuals and corporations hire their own watchmen and servants as best they can. We cannot create policemen to be hired out to them and put under their orders. Very truly yours,

W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

Rhinelander Waldo, Esq., Commissioner Police.

"There are some people who would like to have a Mayor as well as a special policeman in their employ to do their bidding," said Mayor Gaynor in making his letter to Commissioner Waldo public.

The Mayor added that he did not care to specify the individuals to whom he had reference as being willing to have a Mayor on their payroll. Those to whom he had reference would know when they read his comments.

Mayor Gaynor ordered Police Commissioner Cropsey last April to take away the badges of the special policemen. Objection was made to the order by many banking and trust companies, and in certain cases the specials were permitted to remain. It now seems probable that all "special" will go. In that event hundreds of Interborough, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, baseball park, and other special policemen will be out of a job or retained as watchmen merely.

The story of the ejection of the Forst Hamilton artillerymen was told to a TIMES reporter on Governors Island last night by one of the staff officers, who had a prominent part in the investigation of the affair.

"The artillerymen who were insulted," this officer said, "are both soldiers of excellent character, who have been in the army a long time and against whose records not a single mark has ever been made. Last Fourth of July they went to Coney Island to enjoy the holiday. They wore the regulation dress uniform of the Coast Artillery Corps. In the evening they sauntered into Sultzer's dance hall. They were sober and their deportment above reproach. This we are in a position to prove by the testimony of several reputable civilian witnesses who were present and witnessed the humiliation they were subjected to at the hands of a special policeman named Clark.

"The men were dancing when Clark went up to one of them and told him he would have to leave the hall.

"'What for? I have not created any disorder,' the soldier answered.

"'Well, I know you have not, but my orders are that fellows in that uniform can't dance here,' was the gist of the explanation offered by Clark.

"The soldiers protested, and Clark told them to see the 'boss.' They did so and the 'boss' told them that Clark was carrying out his instructions, and that they would have to get out. The soldiers realized that there was nothing for them to do but leave and they did, special policemen following them to the door, while hundreds of civilians looked on and wondered what it was all about, it being evident to them all that the artillerymen were sober and well-behaved young men.

"Do you mean to say that the only reason of the objection was the uniform, and that it was the reason advanced by the proprietor when the soldiers demanded an explanation?" the officer was asked.

"That is exactly what I mean."

The artillerymen returned to their quarters at Fort Hamilton, and told their comrades of the insult. The story came to the ears of the post commander, who made an investigation and reported the result of it to division headquarters on Governors Island. The division officers made another and more sweeping investigation, and brought the matter to the attention of Mayor Gaynor.

The facts in the case may be carried to Albany, and it is believed that a bill will be introduced at the next session of the Legislature making it a criminal offense for the proprietor of any public place to discriminate against a soldier or sailor of the United States because he is in the uniform of one of those services. Such a law for the District of Columbia and the Federal Territories has already been passed by Congress.

"On the evening of July 4," said E. T. Sultzer, owner of the dance pavilion, last night, "we had a reception in the pavilion in honor of the Coney Island Athletic Club, and several who did not have invitations were kept out. It is possible that the soldiers, not having invitations, were among that number."

ATWOOD SEES TIMES TROPHY.

Announces That He Will Start Chicago-New York Flight on Aug. 5.

Harry N. Atwood, the aviator who won THE TIMES Trophy by his flight by aeroplane from Boston to Washington, arrived here from Boston last night, and announced that he expected to start on his flight from Chicago to New York on Aug. 5. He will endeavor to make the flight in ten days, and, if weather conditions are favorable, he expects to alight at Governors Island on Aug. 15.

The flight as planned calls for between 90 and 100 miles each day. The distance over the course he expects to follow will be about 920 miles, which is ninety miles less than the famous cross-country flight that Conneau won in England yesterday for the $50,000 prize offered by The London Daily Mail.

The trophy presented to Atwood by THE TIMES, a bronze figure, mounted on a silver base, representing "The Conquest of the Air," was placed on exhibition in a window on the Broadway side of the Times Building last night. The inscription on the silver base of the trophy reads:

Presented to Harry N. Atwood
by
THE NEW YORK TIMES
in commemoration of his flight by aeroplane
from Boston to Washington,
June 30-July 11, 1911.
568 miles.

Atwood saw the trophy for the first time last night, and expressed himself as greatly pleased with it.

In the flight from Chicago to New York Atwood wil use a new machine of the Burgess-Wright type that was delivered to him this week. It is a duplicate in every respect of the machine used in the Boston to Washington flight. Definite announcement of the plans for the Chicago-New York flight will probably be made early next week.

GIRLS RESCUED FROM RIVER.

Upset in a Canoe, with Two Companions—Help from Outside.

Two young women of this city, Lydia Curtis and Bertha Rex, had a narrow escape from drowning yesterday when a canoe in which they were riding with Frank Hussey of New York and Chris Higgins of Red Bank, was upset in the Shrewsbury River, near the Highlands pier.

When the steamer Sea Bird, which runs between Red Bank and New York, came along, one of the girls suggested it would be a good idea to hold the bow of the canoe toward the steamboat and wait for her to pass. They did so. The wash of the big boat sent the canoe careening, and just then another boat passed on the other side of them, and the canoe turned bottom up. The two men could swim. The women could not.

It was Thomas Clusey, who was swimming nearby, who was the first to reach the struggling women. Miss Curtis clutched him about the neck and he broke her hold and she went down the second time. As she came up he grabbed her by the hair and got with her to the pier after a hard fight. He was taken from the water exhausted.

The Sea Bird stopped and Hans Alfson, a deck hand, dived from the rail. He got hold of Miss Rex and brought her to shore in safety. The young women have been Summering at Oceanic.

MISSING ENSIGN FOUND.

Young, Who Disappeared on July 11, Is Taken to a Sanitarium.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 26.—After being absent two weeks from the United States torpedo-boat destroyer Perkins, now at the New York Navy Yard, Ensign Robert S. Young, Jr., of Concord, N. C., is now in the Broadoaks Sanitarium of Morganton, N. C., an institution for the treatment of nervous patients, where, it is said, he will stay until restored to health.

The missing Ensigne arrived at midnight last night in Morganton with his father, Dr. R. S. Young, Sr., of Concord. They came direct from New York and his presence at the sanitarium did not become known in town until this afternoon.

Beyond the statement that he would remain in Morganton long enough to have a complete rest, no information was given out. It is said the Ensign was discovered by his father in New York some time ago, and had been kept in a hotel there until arrangements could be made to take him to Morganton. He appears in perfect health.

It has been feared for some time by Ensign Young's friends and relatives that his mind was affected, and the fact that he has now been placed in the Broad Oaks Sanitarium strengthens that belief.

The Young family is among the most prominent in North Carolina, and the search for the officer has been followed with interest by the entire village of Concord, and has attracted no little attention throughout the State. The fact that he was engaged to be married in the Fall to Bessie Haldane Merritt of Norfolk, Va., made the search the more interesting. The family will not state whether or not the engagement has been called off.

At the New York Navy Yard it was said last night that Ensign Robert Simonton Young had disappeared on the night of July 11 last from the destroyer Perkins, where he was awaiting court-martial for being absent without leave. He stayed away five days without permission, and when he returned he was locked in his quarters by order of Lieut. Commander Pringle, commander of the Perkins.

The next day Young was missing, and on his bunk was a note addressed to Commander Pringle, in which Young said he intended to commit suicide. A loaded revolver was on the bunk with a cartridge head indented. The Brooklyn police were asked to look for the missing Ensign, but officers of the ship scouted the idea that he had committed suicide. They thought that he would appear at his home in North Carolina.

Young entered the service on June 14, 1904, and was assigned to the Perkins in June, 1910. The Commandant of the navy yard said last night that the matter was entirely up to the Navy Department, as Young was not attached to the yard, although his ship was there when he disappeared.

MILITIA OFFICER BARRED.

Not Allowed to Enter Asbury Park Dance Hall, He Will Sue.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 26.—Because he was not allowed to buy a ticket at the Beach Casino dance hall, owned by the City of Asbury Park, First Lieut. William C. Burroughs, Company D, Second Regiment, N. G. N. J., of Trenton, will sue Mitchell & Fry, lessees of the hall.

Burroughs was in uniform when he attempted to enter the hall. He was accompanied by his wife, and when he asked the floor manager why he could not be admitted he was told that orders had been issued to admit no one wearing the uniform of the New Jersey guards.

The barring of any regular army man or guardman when in uniform was made a misdemeanor by the last New Jersey Legislature.

A COLORADO VACATION—LOW FARES. Rock Island's one night trains, morning and evening, from Chicago and St. Louis combine speed and comfort. Booklets and tickets, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

CLEANED UP $500,000 IN STEEL SWINDLE

Got Small Orders for Steel Products and, Raising Pounds to Tons, Forced Deliveries.

REWARD OFFERED FOR THEM

Swedish Iron and Steel Company Trying Now to Run the Men Down—Trick Made the Big Orders Good.

The Swedish Iron and Steel Company of New York and New Orleans is determined to discover the identity of two men who have been swindling manufacturers by using its name to obtain orders, and then raising the orders by one means or another. George Parsly Toby has been making a secret investigation of these operations, and is anxious to get definite information of the swindlers from their victims, some of whom seem reluctant to admit that they have been swindled. With this in view the steel company will send out circulars to-day all over the country of which this is a copy:

$5,000 REWARD.

For evidence that will convict the parties who have been selling steel throughout the country, using the name of the undersigned without our authority. Their methods vary, but one is to solicit orders for small quantities of samples, then dictate to some assistant of the purchaser an order on the purchaser's forms for a large quantity, and by various methods to induce the purchaser to sign without careful examination of the order.

In the interest of mutual protection, we ask full particulars of those who may have been victimized.

SWEDISH IRON AND STEEL COMPANY,
12 Platt Street, New York, N. Y.; 428 Race Street, New Orleans, La.

The investigation disclosed that crooked transactions aggregating at least $500,000 had been perpetrated in the steel trade in the last seven years. For about five years the scheme was worked intermittently by two Frenchmen, operating in the names of French companies. The recent activities have been in the names of domestic companies, and whether they emanate from the same sources or are the work of imitators is a matter of conjecture.

The Frenchmen represented themselves as a Count and his secretary. The Count was seeing the country, and as his father was President of a big French steel company he naturally interested himself in factories here. He admired the ingenuity of American manufacturers, but candor compelled him to say that the quality of American steel was unequal to the best French product. This led up to an offer to have a sample of French steel sent to the manufacturer, and for purposes of bookkeeping it was necessary to have a formal order. The order was given for a small quantity.

Subsequently a much larger shipment of steel, usually of inferior grade, was delivered through some jobber. The jobber had the order in writing for the amount delivered, and there was nothing for the manufacturer to do but pay for it. As a rule, when he saw how he had been victimized, he also decided to say nothing about the transaction.

The orders were raised in various ways. If it called for a certain number of bars, those delivered were eighteen feet in length and built in proportion, instead of eighteen inches, as the manufacturer expected. As the dimensions were not specified in the order, no exception could be taken to it.

In another case similar to the one reported to the Swedish Iron and Steel Company, the Count dictated the order to one of the factory's stenographers, and engaged the purchasing agent in conversation while he perfunctorily signed it without reading it.

The swindling operations were brought specifically to the attention of the Swedish Iron and Steel Company by the receipt of this letter, under date of July 18, 1911:

Gentlemen: We wired you to-day as follows: "On account of mistake in our order given your Mr. —— yesterday cancel entire order," which we now confirm.

Mr. ——, in company with his brother, called on us yesterday as your representatives, soliciting orders for steel. Our Superintendent dictated a sample order to them as follows: "One bar three-eighths of an inch, one bar half an inch, one bar three-quarters of an inch, and one bar seven-eighths of an inch," which Mr. —— presumably entered in his book. Mr. —— afterward said he preferred to have the order on our letterhead. While his brother was discussing the remarkable quality of the steel with our Superintendent Mr. —— had a young man in our Superintendent's office copy the order on our letterhead as follows: "Three bars each, size 12 to 15 feet long of ⅝ inch, ⅞ inch, 1¼ inch, and 1½ inch octagon, and three bars each 1¼ inches, 1½ inches, and 1¾ inches square."

How on earth Mr. —— made the mistake of making our order as given by our Superintendent for about forty pounds of steel into an order of nearly a ton is something we cannot understand. It was not noticed until the gentlemen had left, and we were unable to locate them.

The victims chosen were always of first financial rating. Sometimes they used only small quantities of steel in machine shops that were merely adjuncts to their business. Their names include candy-makers, furniture firms, automobile manufacturers, weavers and spinners, mining companies, the tool trade, machine shops and countless others in New England, (especially Providence, R. I.,) Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Brooklyn, New York, Buffalo, and other big cities. Now the range has been extended to Arizona, at one end, and many Michigan cities, including Lansing, Detroit, and Grand Rapids, at the other

One effect of these operations has been to bring under suspicion salesmen seeking legitimate business. Some of them have found great difficulty, even with the best of credentials, in convincing manufacturers who had been victimized that they were what they represented themselves to be.

ALLGOR'S SPITE FENCE DOWN

Jail Life Soon Leads the Rumson Man to Permit Its Removal.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 26.—Amid rejoicing by the people of Seabright James M. Allgor's spite fence in the fashionable Rumson Drive was razed to-day. For three years this ugly billboard, 12 feet high and 150 in length, has been a source of annoyance to the residents of Rumson and a very costly method of revenge for its owner, who is now serving a six months' sentence in the County Jail as a result of it.

When Allgor erected a bungalow on the drive just across the Seabright Bridge, nearly three years ago, he established an ice cream parlor. This did not prosper, so Allgor decided to add bowling alleys, but the borough authorities would not give him a license. Allgor charged his failure to wealthy residents of Rumson, who, he declared, had sought to ruin him, and he began a series of attacks on them, which culminated in his erection of the spite fence, which he covered with statements reflecting upon those whom he accused. He was fined $200 for libeling C. D. Halsey, P. Hall Packer, Frank McManon, and two officers, and two weeks ago was sentenced to six months in the jail on a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by Mr. Halsey.

Allgor's consent to remove the fence was gained by his eldest son, who visited him a few days ago in the Freehold Jail, but it was not until last night that he telephoned his consent. Bright and early to-day, before he had time to change his mind, the fence was taken down. It is understood that application will be made now to obtain Allgor's release.

After golf, tennis, riding, or a hot day in town—Piccadilly Gin—cooling as a shower bath—smooth, dry, distinctive. Every one likes it. Every good place sells it.—Adv.

MISS DURHAM ON ALBANIA

The celebrated English nurse who is at the scene of the Albanian atrocities has written for The Times a startling story of the situation there, and of the atrocities committed by the Young Turks. Look for it in

The Times Next Sunday

CHAIRMAN NUGENT INSULTS GOV. WILSON

Proposes Toast to an "Ingrate and a Liar" in Public Restaurant at Avon, N. J.

MILITIA OFFICERS HEAR HIM

Restrain Themselves from Attacking Him and Report the Affair to Their Commander-in-Chief.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WILSON, Sea Girt, N. J., July 26.—James R. Nugent, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee in New Jersey, who since the Legislature passed much reform legislation last Winter has been an ardent foe of Gov. Wilson, publicly termed the Governor an ingrate and a liar in a restaurant at Avon last night, and the matter has been the principal topic of conversation with the officers at camp all day to-day, as many of them were present when the insult to the Governor took place.

Several officers have gone to the Governor and said that, while they do not wish to appear in connection with the matter now, Mr. Wilson can rest assured that they are ready to verify every word which they attributed to Mr. Nugent.

Nugent was at the restaurant in Avon accompanied by "Bob" Delany of Atlantic City and two women. At the same restaurant were about a score of officers. All agree as to what took place. Before a dining room full of people, Nugent, without any warning, rose from his seat, and offered the following toast, the latter part being given in deathlike silence:

"I propose a toast to the Governor of New Jersey, the Commander in Chief of the militia. He's an ingrate and he's a liar. I mean Woodrow Wilson. I repeat, he's an ingrate and a liar. Do I drink alone?"

The officers were dumbfounded, and several said this morning that it was only by exercising the greatest restraint that they were kept from attacking Nugent. Delany arose with Nugent, but not another man left his seat at the moment. Delany saw that something was wrong, and instead of drinking the toast, remained standing, and Nugent's was the only glass that touched lips.

One member of Gen. Collins's staff got up and left his seat. Soon he was followed by three more militia officers, and a regular army officer, who was present. Delany followed the man who first left his seat outside, and started to say something to him. The officer cut him short with the remark that "if he started anything he wanted to be sure that he could finish it," and Delany returned to the dining room, rejoining Nugent.

Nugent and Gov. Wilson have not been on friendly terms since last Winter, when the Governor jammed through legislation which was remarkably distasteful to the old-time bosses in both the Republican and Democratic Parties. Frequently he has taken occasion at public dinners since the Legislature adjourned to attack the Executive's policies.

Delany achieved fame seven or eight years ago, when he went on the bail bond of two gamblers at Atlantic City, and the two men jumped their bail. Delany tried to get out of paying the $8,000 which he had pledged for the men on the plea that he was drunk when he signed the bond, and did not know what he was doing. An effort to collect from him was made in the courts, and after the matter was carried to the Supreme Court he was ordered to pay. He said he did not have the money, and the Attorney General was unable to find any property of his to seize at the time. This Winter, however, he paid up with interest. He is a member of the Republican clique which rules Atlantic City.

COST OF RAISING THE MAINE.

$250,000 More to be Asked—Another Skeleton Discovered.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Congress will shortly be asked by the War Department to appropriate $250,000 more to complete the work of raising the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor.

This will make a total expenditure of $900,000.

HAVANA, July 26.—A skeleton, almost entire but presenting slight hope of identification, was discovered to-day on the berth deck on the starboard side of the Maine. These are the first bones found below the main deck, which has now been entirely explored. It is believed that the skeleton is that of a warrant officer whose quarters were on the berth deck.

This makes the total number of skeletons so far recovered, approximately, fourteen, leaving sixty bodies unrecovered. Practically all hope has been abandoned of the recovery of the other remains forward of the central superstructure, as all that section has been utterly destroyed.

TOBACCO TRUST CURTAILS.

Directs Atlanta Manager of Stores Co. Not to Open Shops There.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 26.—Counsel of the American Tobacco Company has directed the management here of the United Cigar Stores Company, a subsidiary, not to open retail stores in Atlanta at present.

The information comes to H. C. Greenlee in a letter from the Department of Justice, to which Greenlee had appealed in an effort to curtail trust operations here.

The United Cigar Stores Company was preparing to open six retail stores. The company had gone to great expense in leasing buildings and fitting them, when Greenlee protested.

WIDOW OF FIVE VETERANS.

Georgia Woman Applies for Pensions Amounting to $60 a Month.

ATLANTA, July 26.—Claiming that she is the widow of five husbands, all of whom fought in the civil war, a woman of Walton County, Georgia, has applied for five pensions amounting to $60 a month.

The applicant stated that she was a Miss Malcolm before marriage, that her first husband was killed the first year of the war, her second soldier husband met a like fate toward the close of the conflict, and that the three men she married since the war were veterans of the Confederacy.

CARNEGIE PENSIONS 'MOTHER' KENNEDY

Old Souvenir Seller, Wiped Out in Dreamland Fire, to Get $25 a Month.

MET HIM ON WEDDING TRIP

That Was Years Ago, When Her Man Was a Pennsylvania Railroader and "Andy" Worked on the Line.

"Mother" Kennedy, who is known to half of Coney Island—to that half which speaks of the days before the advent of John Y. McKane—has been pensioned by Andrew Carnegie. Mother Kennedy is Mrs. M. E. Kennedy, who for almost a quarter of a century has supplied children with pails and shovels and sold souvenirs to their elders.

It was really a wedding trip taken a half century ago that brought about the pension and saved her from being entirely wiped out by the Dreamland fire. Mother Kennedy was born Margaret Major of Lewistown, Penn. That was 72 years ago. When she was 20 she met and married John Wedensall, a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Wedensall was the conductor of the first train that went from Altoona to Pittsburg. He was a great friend of Andrew Carnegie, then an employe of the line working his way up to Superintendent of the Pittsburg Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. On her wedding trip Mrs. Wedensall met Mr. Carnegie.

When the fire of Dreamland left Mother Kennedy with only $4.80 in the world she recalled her first husband's friendship with Mr. Carnegie, and recalled the almost forgotten incident of meeting Mr. Carnegie when he was a railroad man and she a bride. So she sat down and wrote to Mr. Carnegie.

The day the letter was sent a newspaper told her that Mr. Carnegie had sailed for Scotland. The other day she received a letter from John Roy, Mr. Carnegie's Scotch representative. It told her that Mr. Carnegie, then in Skibo Castle, had received her letter and read it with interest. After reading it Mr. Carnegie had instructed the writer to inform Mrs. Kennedy that hereafter she would receive a pension of $25 each month.

The first month's pension was inclosed, and with it Mrs. Kennedy stocked a stand with souvenirs, postcards and pails and shovels in new Iron Pier Walk, opposite the Culver Station.

"It was a long time ago," said Mother Kennedy when asked about her meeting with Mr. Carnegie. "I do not remember exactly how Mr. Carnegie looked. I remember, however, that he was a clean-cut young person with a forceful manner. My husband and I were on our wedding trip when, at Latrobe, Penn., Mr. Carnegie got on the train.

"'Hello Andy,' said my husband.

"'How are you, John?' said Mr. Carnegie.

"Then I was introduced to Mr. Carnegie. He was employed on the road at that time and he traveled some distance with us. It is strange how, in looking back on life, one will forget some of the important things to remember the trivial. I recollect that my husband told Mr. Carnegie we were going to New York, and asked him what was a good show to go and see. I remember Mr. Carnegie advised us to be sure and see Maggie Mitchell in "Fanchon."

Maggie Mitchell first produced Fanchon in New York in 1862.

CALL ACTING MAYOR GRAFTER

Stoy's Successor, in Atlantic City, Charged with Seeking a Bribe.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 26.—On a warrant sworn out by Simon Faber, head of a reform movement in this city, Acting ayor George W. Carmany was arrested to-day on a charge of soliciting a bribe in connection with the granting of a liquor license to a hotel on New York Avenue. Carmany, who is President of the City Council, became Acting Mayor on the death last Saturday of Mayor Stoy.

The action against Carmany is the outgrowth of a hearing yesterday given to Henry Bolte, Jr., a Councilman, and Chairman of the Council's License Committee, who is accused of having accepted the bribe. J. T. Kilpatrick, owner of the hotel, testified that he had met Carmany on a train from Philadelphia, and had told the difficulty he had in obtaining a license. Kilpatrick declared that Carmany said to him:

"I know that you are not in the clock business, but Bolte is, and I think that if you were to buy a clock at $500 or $600 at Bolte's store there might not be any further trouble about getting your license."

CHARACTER AS A VOTE TEST.

Proposed Georgia Amendment Would Forever Disenfranchise Negroes.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 26.—Good character as one requisite for qualifying to vote, and determining a man's character by testing his respect for good womanhood, is the intent of a proposed change in the Constitution of Georgia, fathered by Representative J. J. Slade of Muscogee County, and favorably reported to the Legislature.

The friends of the amendment frankly admit that its purpose is to disfranchise the negroes forever. Discussing the measure before the committee, Mr. Slade declared that it will have that effect, regardless of what other qualifications a negro might possess.

"Circulars are being sent to negroes all over the State telling them to qualify for the ballot under the educational and property qualifications," he said. "I want to make it impossible for any one with a black or mulatto skin to vote in Georgia, no matter how much book learning he may possess. The protection of the white race demands that the negroes be made positively and forever the political inferiors of the whites, as they are their social inferiors."

SLAIN IN PALISADES WOODS.

Victim Supposed to Have Been Lured There to be Robbed.

Probably lured to the Palisades woods just north of Fort Lee for either murder or robbery a man, thought to be Giusseppi Arrico of New York, was found dead yesterday with a bullet through his heart, one through the right breast, and one in the upper lip that passed through his throat. When the Coroner first looked at the body he thought the man had died from a hemorrhage, but after stripping the body the bullet wounds were found.

The victim was well dressed. A notebook found in his clothes indicated he had lent a man named Trent $30 on June 30. No money was found in the dead man's clothes.

Take the Albany Day Line en route to Saratoga Regatta or the West.—Adv.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD WEAKER

Lawyer Lost Strength for Two Days and Then Rallied.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., July 26.—Edward M. Shepard's condition became critical again last evening, and Dr. T. I. Henning was in constant attendance throughout the night. This morning Drs. C. R. Butler and Abraham Jacobi were called in consultation by Dr. Henning. Dr. Henning said this afternoon that Mr. Shepard had been losing strength for the last forty-eight hours, but that he had rallied this morning.

Late this afternoon Dr. Henning said that Mr. Shepard is very weak, but is somewhat improved over yesterday. Dr. Henning will spend the night at Eriowest.

BERNSTEIN FIGHTS AGAIN.

Slightly Wounds Pujo—Duel Stopped at Seventh Bout.

PARIS, July 26.—Henry Bernstein, the playwright, fought still another duel today as an outcome of the riots instituted by members of the Royalist organization known as the "Camelots du Rol" at the Theatre Français, which eventually forced Bernstein's play, "Apres Mol," off the stage.

Bernstein was to meet the Royalist Lacour, who is now serving a three years' term of imprisonment for assaulting ex-Premier Briand, but the Government refused to grant permission to Lacour to leave the jail, even temporarily, to carry out this engagement.

Maurice Pujo, another Royalist and member of the "Camelots du Rol," of which organization Lacour is Vice President, took the latter's place. The duel, which was with swords, was rapid and exciting. Bernstein scratched the forearm of his adversary twice, and was himself slightly wounded in the arm by Pujo. The seconds stopped the duel at the seventh bout.

M. Bernstein's other encounters were with Léon Daudet and M. Tery only a few days ago.

PORTUGUESE LEADER SLAIN.

Costa, Republican, and Three Others Killed in Fight with Royalists.

LISBON, by way of the Frontier, July 26.—A serious conflict has occurred in a church at Lobriga, near Riga, between Royalists and Republicans. Senhor Costa, a Republican leader, was stabbed to death in the back and a fierce fight followed. Revolvers and stilettos were used amid the shouting of men and screaming of women. The fray was soon transferred from the church to the street, assuming considerable proportions. Quarter was neither asked nor given. Troops were called out and finally restored order.

According to the newspapers only four persons were killed and fourteen seriously injured. It is believed that the number is much larger than this. Thirty persons were slightly injured and many arrests were made.

WOULDN'T WED IN A TUNNEL.

Miss Stevenson Preferred to Give Up $1,000 and Marry in Denver.

FORT COLLINS, Col., July 26.—After traveling from New York to Colorado to be married in the Laramie-Poudre tunnel, five thousand feet under ground, and for so doing to receive a gift of $1,000, Miss Della Stevenson of New York City took one look into the dark tunnel chasm yesterday and promptly decided that she preferred her ceremony to be in Denver.

She gave up the right to claim the $1,000 offered by the tunnel company to the couple who would be married in the tunnel as a feature of the celebration yesterday of the completion of the work. J. B. Alexander, to whom Miss Stevenson was married in Denver last night, is an electrician in the employ of the tunnel company.

BLOOD RICHER HIGHER UP.

Physicians Make Experiments on Pike's Peak for Scientific Data.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 26.—A group of international medical scientists who are studying the effect upon human beings of high altitudes at the summit of Pikes Peak, 14,147 feet above the sea level, have arrived at some interesting conclusions. Among them are:

That red corpuscles in the blood are 40 per cent. greater at that altitude than at sea level. This is an indication of purer blood.

That lack of oxygen in the atmosphere at high altitude is the primary cause of all mountain sickness.

That the blood of persons living in high altitudes is much richer and therefore much more capable of resisting disease germs than the blood of persons living at sea level.

Drs. J. A. Haldane and Gordon Douglas of Oxford University, England; Yambell Henderson of Yale, and E. C. Schneider of Colorado College are conducting the experiments.

FORTUNE HANGS ON SECOND.

Coroner's Testimony to Decide Inheritance in Case of Auto Victims.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 26.—The testimony of the Coroner that Mrs. Charles F. Wells survived her sister, Mrs. Eliza C. S. Grant, by a fraction of a minute after a fatal automobile accident at Raceville last week in which four persons lost their lives, will determine the final distribution of a large part of the $150,000 estate of Mrs. Grant, whose will was admitted to probate to-day.

The dead sister, Mrs. Wells, is one of the principal legatees of the estate. A large amount is left to local charities. Bequests are also made to many relatives including Mrs. Little Peck, Oneonta, $1,000; Mrs. Vera Baker, Oneonta, $1,000; Miss Anna Yewens, Scranton, Penn., $500.

WOMAN'S BODY IN HUDSON.

Had Been There Nearly a Year, Probably—Head, Arms, and Legs Gone.

The torso of a slim, small woman was found floating in the Hudson yesterday afternoon by the Captain of a New York Central tug. It was removed to the Hoboken Morgue, where it awaits identification.

The body had probably been in the water ten or eleven months, and it is highly improbable that it can ever be recognized. The head, arms, and legs seemed to have been cut off by a propeller. It cannot be told whether it is the body of a young or an old woman.

$20 for the Federal Conscience Fund.

An "American Citizen" enriched the Federal Conscience Fund by $20 yesterday. With the money came this letter to Collector Loeb:

New York, July 26, 1911.

Collector Loeb, Dear Sir:—I think I owe Uncle Sam $20; and inclose same. Yours,
AMERICAN CITIZEN.

FOR STOMACH TROUBLES take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Promotes healthy activity of weak and disordered stomachs. Relieves sick headache.—Adv.

TAFT REFUTES ALASKA CHARGES

Denies There Is Evidence of Monopoly and Takes Responsibility for Controller Bay Grant.

DICK-TO-DICK LETTER BOGUS

He Terms It a Wicked Fabrication—Denies His Brother Has Any Interest in Alaska.

DOES NOT EVEN KNOW RYAN

Says There Is Nothing to Show That the Company Is Connected with Morgan-Guggenheim Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—President Taft has blown his Controller Bay critics clear out of the water. Late this afternoon he sent to the Senate a special message replying to the Poindexter resolution of June 27, which called for all obtainable information and documents regarding the elimination of the Controller Bay water front from the Chugach National Forest. In transmitting these papers, which included some from the Department of Commerce and Labor not covered by the resolution, the President gave, in narrative form, a detailed account of the whole transaction. His answer is complete and frank, and it leaves not a shred of the hysterical charges made by the ultra-conservationist element which has been making such a tremendous outcry over the matter.

In concluding, he brands the now famous "Dick to Dick" postscript as a "wicked fabrication," and says that Charles P. Taft, whose name appeared in the alleged postscript, "has no interest in Alaska, never had, and knows nothing of the circumstances connected with this transaction." Moreover, the President adds, his brother does not even remember that he ever met Richard S. Ryan, representing the Controller Railway and Navigation Company.

As for eliminating the land in question from the reserve, the President says that there is no danger of the Controller Railway and Navigation Company or any other interests monopolizing the field, and nothing to show that this company is in any way connected with the Morgan-Guggenheim interests. Hence, he believes that in eliminating the land he has acted for the best interests of the Nation.

The whole hullabaloo about Controller Bay has been based on three or four assumptions. The first was that certain territory there had been given away by the Administration. A gift, it was said, had been to the Morgan-Guggenheim Alaska syndicate, and that anybody who permits this syndicate to get anything anywhere is a criminal. The third was that Richard S. Ryan, the promoter who secured the elimination of the Controller Bay land from the Chugach Forest was really acting for the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate, although professing to represent the Controller Railway and Navigation Company, an independent concern. The fourth was that the elimination of the Controller Bay lands from the Chugach Forest had been done in secret by Executive order instead of publicly by proclamation.

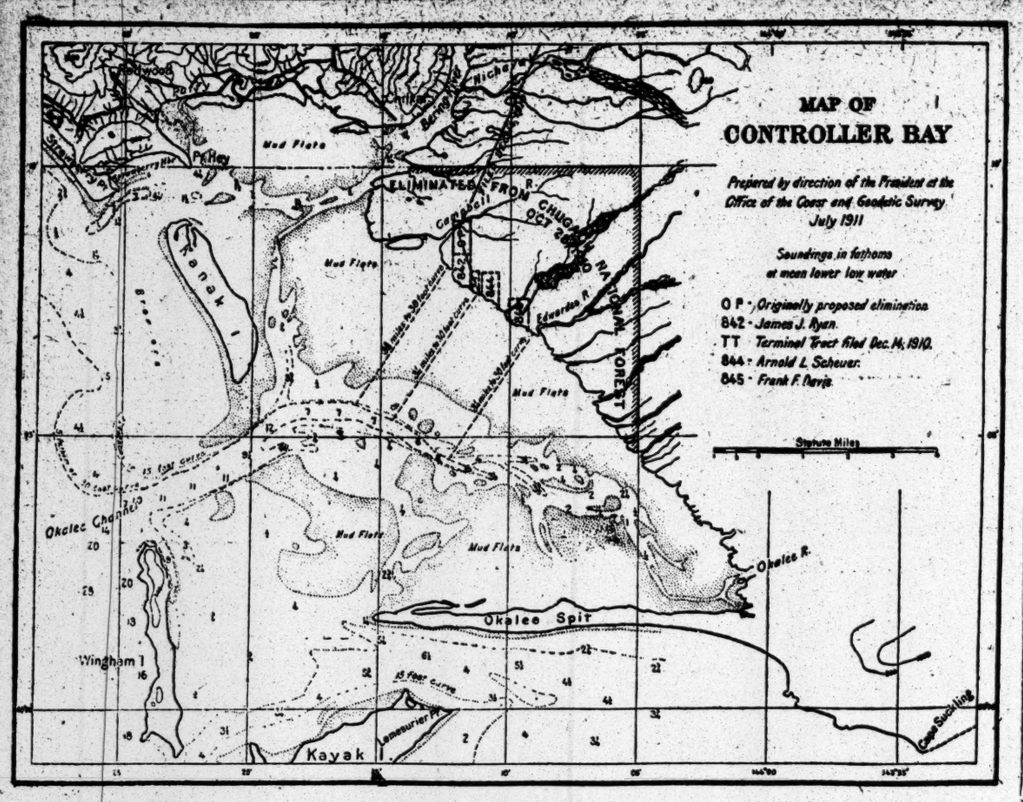
All of these assumptions, taken together, were further assumed to prove conclusively that the President had been engaged in an underhand conspiracy to rob the people of valuable privileges at Controller Bay and to confer upon the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate a monopoly there which would give it a perpetual clutch on the throat of all Alaska, especially in the development of the coal and mineral resources of the territory in the district tributary to Controller Bay.

Says Charges are False.

The President, in his message, calmly proceeds to demonstrate conclusively that every one of these assumptions is false, with the single exception that he does not take up the contention that anybody who permits a Morgan or a Guggenheim to get anything is a criminal. All of the charges that bear directly upon his acts are shown to be false and groundless, and based, as he says, upon "misinformation, hysteria, or rancor."

The assumptions are falsely based, first, because nothing has been given away at Controller Bay. They are falsely based because under the restrictions in law it is impossible to develop a monopoly out of the grant that has been made. There are reasons why a monopoly cannot be developed. The first is that the right of entry of the eliminated lands is restricted to tracts having a frontage of only 160 rods on the shore line, and to a total of 160 acres in one tract. The second is that on each side of every such private entry there is reserved for public use a tract having a frontage of eighty rods which can never be subjected to private use.

If these two were not enough the third is more effective than either or both. It is that the ownership of the upland beyond the shore land does not carry with it the ownership of the shore—that is, the land lying between high and low water marks. The tidal flats are owned by the United States, and the owner of the upland has no right or easement to build viaducts or trestles across them, or to construct wharves or piers alongside the channel which Congress may not regulate or defeat. Inasmuch as the shore line at Controller Bay is between three and four miles from the channel, it is obvious that the right of entry obtained by R. S. Ryan for the Controller Railway and Navigation Company gave it no rights over the tidal flats. That company, in fact, long ago saw that point, which escaped the conservationist critics of the President, and secured a special act of Congress giving it the right to construct trestles across the flats to the channel. But that act of Congress was drawn with


MAP OF
CONTROLLER BAY
Prepared by direction of the President at the Office of the Coast and Geodetic Survey July 1911
Soundings in fathoms at mean lower low water
O P - Originally proposed elimination
842 - James J. Ryan.
TT Terminal Tract filed Dec. 14, 1910.
844 - Arnold L. Scheuer.
845 - Frank F. Davis.
Statute Miles
ELIMINATED FROM CHUGACH NATIONAL FOREST OCT 2 1909
Mud Flats
Kanak I.
Okalee Spit
Okalee R.
Wingham I.
Kayak I.
Coast Sucking
Lansurier Pt.
15 Foot Curve

This map of Controller Bay, to quote from President Taft's message, "shows the locations of the three surveys, Nos. 842, 844, and 846, located Nov. 1, Nov. 10, and Nov. 11, 1910, and shows the distances of deep water measured at right angles to the general trend of the shore of three 80-rod strips reserved for the public. By oversight a fourth survey, dated March 11, 1911, is not shown on the map, but it covers a triangle considerably less than 160 acres in area and lies just east of the Campbell River, with 160 rods frontage on the shore."

special care to prevent a monopolistic use of the tide flats, and whatever structures the company may erect are to be under the supervision of the Secretary of War. Besides which, Congress reserved the right to repeal the act at any time it sees fit.

Nothing Given Away.

In setting forth these circumstances the President makes a complete demonstration that nothing has been given away at Controller Bay. He adds, quite casually, that his information is that the Ryan concern is independent of the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate, and that he has never received any evidence to the contrary. Then he adds, also quite casually, the fact that when the Chugach Forest was proclaimed in July, 1907, by President Roosevelt, certain land about the village of Eyak and about nine other small settlements were eliminated.

The Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate had already applied for station and terminal grounds at Eyak, and since then has actually constructed its terminal of the Copper River Railroad there. President Roosevelt left out the land at Eyak from the Chugach Forest on the recommendation of Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot and with the knowledge of Secretary Garfield. The Ganfield-Pinchot partisans who have been making such a row about the Controller Bay matter have never said a word about this "gift to the Guggenheims" at Eyak.

"How the channel at Controller Bay shall be used," says the President in concluding this part of his message, "is wholly in the control of Congress, and nothing that as been done by Executive order or otherwise imperils that control."

The President declares that it has been demonstrated that no public interest has suffered, that great good may come out of the opening of the Controller Bay lands, and that no dishonest or improper motive is needed to explain his action in the matter. The President considers the attacks were made upon his order through "misinformation, hysteria, or rancor."

Describes the Locality.

Accompanying the President's message are documents, reports, and maps bearing on the case, as requested from him by a Senate resolution of June 27 last. "I deem it wise," says the message, "to accompany the submission of these documents with a statement in narrative form of the action of the administration with the reasons therefor." Here follows a description of Controller Bay and environs and a map showing the effect of withdrawing the much mooted 12,800 acres from the reserve. The President then takes up the thread of his narrative as concerns the events that precipitated the controversy.

He relates how Ryan, representing the Controller Railway and Navigation Company, applied in 1909 for the elimination of a tract to enable this company to secure railroad terminals, &c. The application was referred to the Forestry Bureau and then to the Navy Department with a view that perhaps the navy desired to use Controller Bay as a reservation. The forestry interests found no objection to the elimination of the tract indicated, "or indeed," as the President writes, "to the elimination of 18,000 acres on the northwest shore of Controller Bay."

The Navy Department's answer was "negative," says the President, and after the matter had been considered by the Secretary of Agriculture, by the Secretary of the Interior, and the General Land Office, a recommendation was made to him that 320 acres, with a frontage of 160 rods on the northwest shore of Controller Bay, be thrown open. A formal order to this effect was finally submitted to him in October, 1910, but when the matter came before the Cabinet late in that month he found objection to it. His reason for taking this stand he explains in his message in part as follows:

Why the Tract was Enlarged.

"I expressed dissatisfaction with the order because it purported on its face to make the elimination for the benefit of a railroad company of a tract of land which the company could not by lawful entry secure, for it was a tract of 320 acres in one body, when only 160 acres could thus be acquired. In the second place, I preferred to make a much larger elimination of a tract facing the entire channel, and with sufficient room for a terminal railway town. I was willing to do this because I found the restrictions in the law sufficient to prevent the possibility of any monopoly of either the upland or the harbor or channel by the Controller Railway and Navigation Company or any other persons or company. Because of a lack of time sufficient to draft a memorandum myself, I requested the Secretary of the Interior, who, with the Secretary of Agriculture, after full discussion, had agreed in my conclusion, to prepare a letter setting forth the reasons for making the larger elimination, so that it might become a part of the record.

"I wish to be as specific as possible upon this point, and to say that I alone am responsible for the enlargement of the proposed elimination from 320 acres to 12,800 acres, and that I proposed the change and stated my reasons therefor, and while both Secretaries cordially concurred in it the suggestion was mine."

The President says he had every assurance at the time that the Controller Railway and Navigation Company was an independent enterprise working in all good faith, and that no evidence to the contrary has since been brought to his attention. "Of course it was possible," he continues, "that the owners of the Copper River Railway Company" (Messrs. Morgan and Guggenheim) "might attempt to buy this railroad when and if it were built. It was possible that Mr. Ryan was acting for the interests of the Copper River Railroad, although I did not believe it; but whether this was true or not it was clear that the order of elimination by reason of the restrictions of the act of Congress would not permit the owners of either railroad to shut out any other capitalistic." Moreover, he states, the rates to be charged would be always subject to Congressional control, and if Government ownership seemed the wise policy under the peculiar circumstances condemnation was an easy method.

"I am as strongly convinced as any one of the necessity for the conservation of our National resources," says the President, "and as much opposed as any one to their monopolization by large corporations, but my convictions on this point did not deter me from taking the step which I hoped might lead to encouraging the construction of a railway from Controller Bay to the Bering coal fields. I thought the paring down of the amount of public land to be acquired for terminals by the railway company proposing to build the railroad was a poor policy and one not calculated to secure investment or speedy construction."

The President goes on to explain that there are iron-bound limitations covering the method for securing title for Government lands and for this reason he feels no fear of any interest obtaining a monopoly. Briefly the restrictions are:

First—Not more than 160 acres can be entered in a single body by scrip.

Second—No location of scrip along any navigable river or other waters can be made within eighty rods of any lands along such waters, and no entry can be allowed extending more than 160 rods along the shore of any navigable water; and along such shore a space of at least eighty rods must be reserved from entry between all such claims. Moreover, the statute expressly provides that a roadway sixty feet in width, parallel to the shore line as near as may be practicable, shall be reserved for the use of the public as a highway.

Third—Nothing in the act contained is to be construed to authorize entries to be made or title to be acquired to the shore of any navigable waters within the district.

Gives No Monopoly.

"The whole contention that the Executive order and the opening to settlement of the shore of Controller Bay grants a monopoly to the railway company," he resumes, "rests on a claim that it has given an opportunity to persons using scrip to appropriate the control of the only available and practicable parts of the channel by the location of the scrip opposite to those parts. If now the location of the scrip opposite to the harbor gives no right to reach the harbor except as Congress may expressly give it, clearly the Controller Railway and Navigation Company has not the slightest opportunity for exclusive appropriation of the harbor facilities unless Congress shall by future act deliberately and voluntarily confer it."

Having explained in detail his reasons for opening up the land in question, the President takes occasion to answer several incidental criticisms. "The order has been criticised because it was not in the form of a proclamation, instead of an order," he writes. This was determined by Mr. Graves, the Forester, he explains, and he quotes a letter of Mr. Graves to the effect that when a comparatively small area is eliminated from a National forest the Executive order is very commonly used instead of a proclamation.

As to the charge made on the floor of the Senate that the order was secret, the President says: "This was utterly unfounded." In support of this he says that ten days before the order was made the details of Ryan's application and the probability of its being granted were given wide publicity. He cites in this respect that The Associated Press published an account of the matter on Oct. 28, 1910, as taken from a typewritten statement issued by the Interior Department.

The order has also been criticised, he says, on the ground that it did not contain provision delaying its taking effect for thirty days after its publication, as orders restoring land to settlement by homesteaders frequently do. In this respect the President says "an examination of the record furnishes an explanation of this feature of the order as made. When in October the two departments had agreed with my acquiescence that the order should be an elimination of only 320 acres, . . . it was deemed wise to spread on the face of the order a specific declaration that it was made to afford terminals for the Controller Railway and Navigation Company, and as no one else was expected to intervene and take up any part of the eliminated tract, the restoration was made immediate. The form thus amended was submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture, who expressed his preference for the immediate restoration order. When I directed the striking out of the reference to the railway company and the enlargement of the area from 320 acres to 12,800 acres, the form of the order in its provision for immediate restoration was not changed. I have no doubt that this was the reason why the order issued took the form it did. Had the postponement clause been suggested, I would, doubtless, have directed it to be embodied in the order. But the event has proven that it was really not important in this case, for in now nearly nine months only the Controller Railway and Navigation Company has made any scrip entries on the eliminated tract."

Taking up the "Dick to Dick" episode the President says in conclusion:

"Before closing I desire to allude to a circumstance which the terms of this resolution make apt and relevant. It is a statement by one Miss M. F. Abbott that in an examination of the files of the Interior Department a few weeks ago she found a postscript attached to a letter of July 13, 1910, addressed by Richard S. Ryan to Secretary Ballinger—and in the present record—urging the elimination of land enough for terminals for the Controller Railway and Navigation Company. The postscript was said to read as follows:

Dear D.: I went to see the President the other day. He asked me who it was I represented. I told him according to our agreement that I represented myself. But this didn't seem to satisfy him. So I sent for Charlie Taft and asked him to tell his brother, the President, who it was I really represented. The President made no further objection to my claim. Yours, DICK.

Dick-to-Dick Letter a Fabrication.

"The postscript is not now on the files of the department. If it were it would be my duty to transmit it under this resolution. I do not transmit it, not only for the reason that it is not now on the files of the department but for the reason that it never was on the files of the department, at least as an authentic document. Who is really responsible for its wicked fabrication if it ever existed, or for the viciously false statement made as to its authenticity, is immaterial for the purpose of this communication. The purport of the postscript is, and the intention of the fabricator was, to make Mr. Richard S. Ryan testify through its words to the public that although I was at first opposed in the public interest to granting the elimination which he requested, nevertheless, through the undue influence of my brother, Mr. Charles P. Taft, and the disclosure of the real persons in interest, I was induced improperly and for the promotion of their private gain to make the order.

"The statement, in so far as my brother is concerned—and that is the chief feature of the postscript—is utterly unfounded. He never wrote to me or spoke to me in reference to Richard S. Ryan or on the subject of Controller Bay or the granting of any privileges or the making of any orders in respect to Alaska. He has no interest in Alaska, never had, and knows nothing of the circumstances connected with this transaction. He does not remember that he ever met Richard S. Ryan. He never heard of the Controller Bay Railroad until my cablegram of inquiry reached him, which, with his answer, is in the record.

"Mr. Ballinger says in a telegram in answer to my inquiry, both of which are in the record, that he never received such a postscript, and that he was in Seattle on the date of July 13, when it was said to have been written.

"Mr. Richard S. Ryan, in a letter which he has sent me without solicitation, and which is in the record, says that he never met my brother, Mr. Charles P. Taft, and that, so far as he knows, Mr. Charles P. Taft never had the slightest interest in Controller Bay, in the Controller Railway and Navigation Company, or in any Alaskan company, and he utterly denies writing or signing the alleged postscript. The utter improbability of his writing such a postscript to Mr. Ballinger at Washington, when the latter was away for his vacation for two months, must impress every one.

"The fact is that Mr. Ballinger never saw the letter of July 13, 1910, to which this postscript is said to have been attached. It was sent to me by Mr. Carr, Secretary Ballinger's private secretary, at Beverly, on July 14—the next day. I read the letter at Beverly in August with other papers and sent them to the White House. It was placed upon the White House files and remained there until April 22, 1911, when it was, by request of Secretary Fisher, returned to the Interior Department, and it was after this that Miss Abbott says she saw the letter with the postscript attached. Mr. Carr saw no such postscript when he sent the letter to me. I did not see it when I read it. No one saw it in the executive office, but it remained to appear as a postscript when Miss Abbott saw the letter in April or May on the files of the Interior Department. All others were denied the sight.

"The person upon whose statement the existence of what has been properly characterized as an amazing postscript is based is a writer for the newspapers and magazines. She was given permission by Secretary Fisher, after consultation with me, to examine all the files in respect to the Controller Bay matter—and this under the supervision of Mr. Brown, then private secretary to the Secretary of the Interior. After the examination, at which she alleges she received this postscript from the hand of Mr. Brown, she prepared an elaborate article on the subject of this order and Controller Bay, which she submitted to Mr. Fisher, and which she discussed with Mr. Fisher at length, but never in the conversation did she mention the existence of the postscript. Mr. Brown, who was with her at the time and showed her the files, testifies that there was no such postscript in the papers, and that he never handed her and she never saw such a postscript there. Similar evidence is given by Mr. Carr and other custodians of the records in the Interior Department.

Postscript Maliciously Slanderous.

"Stronger evidence of the falsity and maliciously slanderous character of the alleged postscript could not be had. Its only significance is the light it throws on the bitterness and venom of some of those who take active part in every discussion of Alaskan issues. The intensity of their desire to besmirch all who invest in that district and all who are officially connected with its administration operates upon the minds of weak or depraved human instruments and prompts the fabrication of such false testimony as this postscript. I dislike to dwell upon this feature of the case, but it is so full of a lesson that ought to be taken to the heart of every patriotic citizen that I can not pass it over in silence.

"When I made this order I was aware that the condition of public opinion in reference to investments in Alaska, fanned by charges of fraud—some well founded and others of a hysterical and unjust or false character—would lead to an attack upon it and to the questioning of my motives in signing it. I remarked this when I made the order, and I was not mistaken. But a public officer, when he conceives it his duty to take affirmative action in the public interest, has no more right to allow fear of unjust criticism and attack to hinder him from taking that action than he would to allow personal and dishonest motives to affect him. It is easy in cases like this to take the course which timidity prompts, and to do nothing, but such a course does not inure to the public weal.

"I am in full sympathy with the concern of reasonable and patriotic men that the valuable resources of Alaska should not be turned over to be exploited for the profit of greedy, absorbing, monopolistic corporations or syndicates. Whatever the attempts which have been made, no one, as a matter of fact, has secured in Alaska any undue privilege or franchise not completely under the control of Congress, and in all the scandal with which the public has been regaled, very few specific instances of corrupt or improper attempts to acquire vested interests in Alaska have been shown by evidence that would stand the test of judicial examination. Notwithstanding this, however, I am in full agreement with the view that every care, both in administration and in legislation, must be observed to prevent the corrupt or unfair acquisition of undue privilege, franchise, or right from the Government in that district. But every one must know that the resources of Alaska can never become available either to the people of Alaska or to the public of the United States unless reasonable opportunity is granted to those who would invest their money to secure a return proportionate to the risk run in the investment and reasonable under all the circumstances.

"On the other hand, the acrimony of spirit and the intense malice that have been engendered in respect of the administration of the Government in Alaska and in the consideration of measures proposed for her relief and the wanton recklessness and eagerness with which attempts have been made to besmirch the characters of high officials having to do with the Alaskan Government, and even of persons not in public life, present a condition that calls for condemnation and requires that the public be warned of the demoralization that has been produced by the hysterical suspicions of good people and the unscrupulous and corrupt misrepresentations of the wicked. The helpless state to which the credulity of some and the malevolent scandal-mongering of others have brought the people of Alaska in their struggle for its development ought to give the public pause, for until a juster and fairer view be taken investment in Alaska, which is necessary to its development, will be impossible, and honest administrators and legislators will be deterred from the advocacy and putting into operation of those policies in regard to the Territory which are necessary to its progress and prosperity."

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1009 Broadway, near Willoughby, Brooklyn
439 Fulton Street, opposite A. & S., Brooklyn
837 Broad Street, near Hahne & Co., Newark

M. H. Harris
Oculists and Opticians

PRESIDENT SIGNS RECIPROCITY BILL

Section 2, Relating to Paper and Pulp, Becomes Effective at Once.

FRIENDS SURROUND TAFT

President Calls Knox to Him to Get "in the Picture."—Carnegie and Hill Send Congratulations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—President Taft signed the Reciprocity bill at 3:00 o'clock this afternoon, and those provisions of it which do not require action by Canada are now in force. These are contained in Section 2, and cover the free admission into this country of pulp wood and print paper made from timber cut on lands in private ownership in Canada, and not affected by provincial or other restrictions on its exportation from the Dominion.

The House was in session only eight minutes this afternoon, but that was long enough to enable Speaker Clark to affix his signature to the bill. It was then promptly sent over to the Senate, where Vice President Sherman put his name on the parchment under that of the Speaker. Then it was hurried down to the White House. It arrived there while the President was at luncheon. When he got back to his office he found the Reciprocity bill lying on his desk. Secretary Knox had come over from the State Department to be present at the signing, and Secretary Nagel was there to consult with the President about the final draft of the Controller Bay message. Representative Martin W. Littleton of New York was also there, having an engagement to play golf with the President as soon as the business was out of the way. The rest of the assemblage was composed chiefly of newspaper men and photographers, who were eager to snap the President in the act of signing the bill for which this special session of Congress was called.

As soon as he reached his desk the President called Secretary Knox to come over beside him and get in the pictures. Then he picked up the bill, and without waiting to look it over turned to the last page. He had a special gold-cased fountain pen obtained just for this occasion. Without noticing whether the numerous photographers were ready or not the President put his name to the bill. Then he leaned back in his chair and exclaimed:

"There, that's done."

Every photographer in the room had missed the point. A chorus went up from them, and the President picked up the bill again and carefully posed as if in the act of signing it. He had Secretary Knox stand beside his desk so as to get into the picture. The special pen had been procured in order that the President might present it as a souvenir to Senator Penrose, who had given him solid support in getting the bill through the Senate. It will be suitably engraved before being sent to the Senator.

Instructions for the administration of so much of the law as is effective until the whole agreement is ratified by the Canadian Parliament were telegraphed to customs collectors along the Canadian border to-day. The new regulations provide for proper identification of the imports to prove they are of Canadian origin, and the State Department has been asked to instruct Consular officers in Canada to add their certificates to the declarations of the importers.

Until the Canadian Parliament ratifies the agreement only Section 2, which covers wood pulp, paper and paper board, will be effective. The regulations under the new law provide free entry to all such imports from private lands or from Crown lands, provided no export tax had been levied. British Columbia, Ontario, and Quebec impose export duties on wood. New Brunswick will do so after Oct. 1.

Congratulations upon the passage of the measure kept the White House telegraph wires busy all day. Messages came to the President from friends all over the World. Secretary of War Stimson and Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, close friends of Mr. Taft, cabled their congratulations from Panama; Secretary of the Navy Meyer and former Secretary of the Interior R. A. Ballinger sent warm messages.

Andrew Carnegie sent the following message from Skibo Castle:

Cordial congratulations upon deserved success your noble neighborly policy. Now for treaties; secure these; then rest. No other worlds to conquer.

From James J. Hill came this message:

My warmest congratulations for your steadfast support of Canadian reciprocity. Its success will greatly benefit the whole country without injury to any part.

One of the shortest messages was from J. C. Schmidlapp of Cincinnati, a warm friend of the President, now in Europe. He cabled one word: "Shake!"

With the signing of the Reciprocity bill by President Taft, paper made from timber on privately owned Canadian lands will come into the United States free of duty. This fact is pointed to by John Norris, Chairman of the Committee on Paper of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, as an indication that the price of the product will decline by Fall. In Chicago there are signs that prices for immediate delivery of paper are softening. Delivery in that city, beginning Aug. 1, has been offered at $2.12. Publishers located at interior points in Illinois have bought in carload lots at $2.17.

In addition to the tendencies of reciprocity to reduce prices, it is pointed out that new mills will add approximately 1,000 tons a day to the present supply. For the month of June a list of paper incorporations shows six new paper manufacturers with a capital of $11,500,000; twelve mills, capital $30,040,000; eleven corporations which have increased their capital, $4,110,000. The May figures also showed a large total for incorporations. The stock of paper on hand on May 31, 1911, was over 3,000 tons in excess of the stock on hand on the same date in 1910.

OTTAWA, July 26.—It is stated on the best authority that Parliament will be dissolved next week, probably Thursday or Friday, and that a general election will take place some time between Sept. 20 and 25. Reciprocity will be practically the sole issue.

The Government is relying for success at the polls upon the popularity of reciprocity in the rural constituences. It is conceded that the city constituencies are less promising.

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Edited by Braunash

THE reason for the sale below is the *season*—we are grimjawed in our determination *not to "carry over"* a single suit. That policy is as fixed as a granite shaft. The garments are *Two-Piece* and *Three-Piece*, in Worsteds, Cheviots, Homespuns, Flannels, Tweeds, Crashes, Mohairs—full-lined, half-lined, quarter-lined with silk or Alpaca.

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$22.50 and $20 Suits *now*	$14.75
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BINFORD GIRL TURNS FROM YOUNG BEATTIE

Stirred to Jealousy by Story of Another Woman, She Aids the Prosecution.

INSISTED ON GOING ALONE

Murdered Wife's Mother Writes That Beattie Refused to Let Others Go with Them on Night Auto Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., July 26.—Detectives in the Beattie case spent the greater part of the afternoon questioning Beulah Binford, at the Henrico County jail, in the hope of bringing out additional motive for the crime alleged against Henry C. Beattie, Jr., held for the Grand Jury on a charge of wife murder.

The line of inquiry was directed to show that the murdered woman had threatened to expose young Beattie to his father and to show that she had grounds for divorce. The girl was subjected by the detectives to such a severe strain that Judge R. Carter Scott, who visited the jail, was displeased by the methods used by them, and threatened to have the prisoner removed to another jail where restrictions would be thrown around her.

When told by the detectives that another woman was being hunted for the Binford girl is said to have declared that if he had been going with other women she would tell everything she knew. The detectives assert that they thus obtained new material with which to bind the chain of guilt around the accused husband.

Mrs. R. V. Owen, mother of the murdered woman, has written from Newport News that Henry Beattie insisted that no one but his wife accompany him on the trip on the night of the murder. Others were invited by Mrs. Beattie to go, but the sullen demeanor of the husband kept any one from accepting.

It is said the young wife had a premonition of trouble, and is reported to have said:

"If Henry wants to talk business with me the lawn is large enough, and there is no necessity of the auto ride."

But the mother of the girl insisted that she go, because she thought Henry desired to straighten up a few family quarrels and misunderstandings.

ACCUSES LEONARD GOODWIN.

Uses Brother's Place as Postal Official to Get Business, Says Lewis.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The charge was made to-day before the House Committee investigating the Post Office Department that Leonard Goodwin, a Chicago lawyer and brother of Russell P. Goodwin, Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department, was exploiting mail order houses throughout the country, telling them he could adjust any troubles they might have through a denial of mail privileges.

The charge was made by E. G. Lewis, President of a publishing company in St. Louis, recently denied the second-class mail privilege. Lewis also declared that Post Office Inspectors at St. Louis had been told to use whatever methods they pleased "to put Lewis out of business" and "to shut Lewis up before the next campaign." This was the campaign of 1906.

Mr. Lewis also accused the Post Office Department with having sent out thousands of copies of the speech delivered by Senator Burton in response to that of Senator Jeff Davis of Arkansas, attacking the department for its action in the Lewis case. Mr. Lewis said he had learned that many persons who wrote to the department requesting a copy of the Davis speech received instead a copy of the Burton speech.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Leonard Goodwin is a lawyer with offices in North Dearborn Street, but he could not be found to-day. It was said he had gone out on business.

MRS. GOELET IN SUBMARINE.

Makes Trip Under Narragansett Bay as Guest of Secretary Meyer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 26.—Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer, who has seen considerable of the workings of the submarines of the third submarine division durng the Summer, took a trip under the waters of Narragansett Bay this afternoon on board the submarine Octopus, commanded by Ensign A. H. Miles.

Secretary Meyer was accompanied by Commander George W. Williams, U. S. N., in charge of the torpedo station.

Mrs. Robert Goelet and other friends were guests of the Secretary, and enjoyed the run along the bay and under the sea. Mrs. Goelet is one of the three women who have made submarine trips. Mrs. Longworth, wife of Congressman Nicholas Longworth, went under the waters of the bay on board the submarine Plunger, now in the waters of Manila, and Mrs. Timmons, wife of Lieut. John W. Timmons of the navy, went down in Narragansett Bay in the Octopus four years ago.

MAY CALL PACKERS.

Armour and Swift Likely to be Subpoenaed in Lorimer Case.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The cross-examination of James Keeley, general manager and editor of The Chicago Tribune, was completed to-day before the Senate Lorimer Committee. Not since the beginning of the investigation has a witness been put through the rigid examination that Mr. Keeley experienced at the hands of Eldridge Hanecy, counsel for Senator Lorimer. Time after time the editor let the sarcastic remarks of the attorney pass with nothing more than a shrug of the shoulders, but at others he countered and retaliated. Throughout the day the object of the attorney appeared to be to establish, if possible, an ancient grudge of The Tribune against Lorimer.

The committee, after the cross-examination, asked the witness whether the editor believed the story of State Representative Charles A. White, whose alleged confession of graft in the Illinois Legislature was first printed by The Tribune.

"I did and do," was the answer.

Mr. Hanecy asked Keeley if he was "after" Lorimer rather than Lee O'Neil Browne.

"I was not 'after Lorimer,'" Keeley explained. "I believe that Senator Lorimer was not in his position in the United States Senate by legal and proper means."

"Did you ever study law?"

"No, but I have studied civic honesty."

"Would you mind telling us where?"

"Not in association with you."

A roar of laughter followed this sally. Mr. Keeley said men had been hurt, but denied it was a lawless place.

It is probable that heads of big stockyard companies at Chicago will be called as witnesses to explain the use of "lard" (money) in the Lorimer election. Mr. Keeley said representatives of the Armour, Swift, Morris, and other concerns might enlighten the committee.

WILSON FAVORS DR. WILEY.

Secretary Recommends That Food Expert Be Admonished Only.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—In the report of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson to President Taft, in the matter of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the pure food expert, it is recommended that Dr. Wiley be admonished, but not dismissed.

Secretary Wilson believes that leniency should be shown Dr. Wiley because of his services in the interest of the public health.

The Moss Committee will begin the investigation of the Wiley-Remsen board of pure food benzoate of soda feud Friday morning at 10 o'clock. It is expected that President Taft will announce his decision in the controversy to-morrow and thereafter all papers in the case will be at the convenience of the committee for the purpose of the investigation.

In due time the committee will call the members of the Remsen Board to explain the circumstances of their poison squad experiments and many other things that are in controversy. One of the matters that the committee will strive to clear up will be just how many days each year the various members of the board were engaged in the specific work which was given to the board to perform.

It has been discovered by examination of accounts in the office of the disbursing agent of the department that the Remsen Board is paid from the same fund from which Dr. Rusby, about whom all the storm of crimination has arisen, was paid. If no foundation in law is found for the existence of the Remsen Board it will follow that the expenditures for that organization were illegal.

As the Remsen Board has spent over $200,000, the investigation will go into every item of its expenditures.

VOTE ON WOOL BILLS TO-DAY

Democrats Decide to Support House Measure or La Follette's Bill Modified.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Democratic conference of the Senate at the close of its second session late to-night adopted a resolution which seems to foretell certainly the passage of a wool bill to-morrow, when that subject comes up under the unanimous consent agreement of some weeks ago. As announced by Mr. Martin of Virginia, Chairman of the caucus, this resolution means only that every Democratic Senator will support the House bill and vote against all amendments. But after those votes are out of the way—or, rather, safely in the record—if the House bill has been defeated, the plan now is for a motion to reconsider to be made, and a slightly modified form of the La Follette measure to be adopted as a substitute amendment.

The greatest secrecy was observed by Senators to-night after the caucus, and the reason for this is obvious. The Democrats realize that with their party voting solidly for the House bill they need only six insurgent votes to pass their measure. They feel that if the insurgents are induced to believe that the Democratic bill is the only revision obtainable at this session on Schedule K they will come over to the minority side in sufficient numbers to insure the passage of the Underwood bill as it came from the House.

But diligent inquiry among the insurgents to-day developed the fact that there is a grave doubt of their being convinced of the utter necessity of abandoning the progressive measure drafted by Mr. La Follette. The Democratic leaders therefore felt it needful to have a reserve plan in case their efforts to pass the House bill failed. They hit upon the plan for reconsidering the previous votes, and finally accepting the La Follette bill with its higher protection, only stipulating that the duty on raw wool, which has been the centre of battle through the session, should be reduced from the 40 per cent. of Mr. La Follette's bill to 35 or 30 per cent. The Democratic bill is 20 per cent. on this item.

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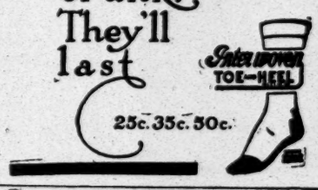

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Prepared by Incorporated Dentists, N.Y.

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YARNS Sixth Ave. 399—24 & 25 St.

BALLOONIST FALLS TO DEATH.

Aeronaut Drops 700 Feet in the Presence of Thousands.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—A tiny speck of humanity clinging to a balloon 700 feet above the ground suddenly dropped from its dizzy perch in the sky this evening, and Harry Darnell, a veteran balloonist of Chicago, was dashed to death in the presence of thousands of horrified men and women, falling into some four feet of water in the Dupage River.

The tragic occurrence brought the holiday festivities in Electric Park, Plainfield, Ill., to a sudden close.

Every bone in the aeronaut's body was broken.

Royal Bengals Cigars

taste as good as they look and burn splendidly

A Box of 10 for 15 Cents

Get them—INSIST if you must—but get them

SEES ONE BIG TRUST IN HARVESTER-STEEL

Stanley Declares He Has Such Evidence and Cites Federal Report Long Kept Secret.

WICKERSHAM A WITNESS

Bonaparte to be Called — Morgan a "Trust Architect Who Gets Big Fees," Says the Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The inquiry of the House Committee into the operations of the Steel Trust to-day sought to establish that the International Harvester Company and the Steel Trust are one and the same, and charges were made by Chairman Stanley that the Government failed to prosecute the Harvester Company, although evidence sufficient for criminal action was laid before the Department of Justice under Attorney General Bonaparte.

The report of the inquiry into the International Harvester Company made by Burdette C. Townsend, a special investigator for the Department of Justice, which was submitted to Attorney General Bonaparte in 1908, was identified by Senator Kenyon and made a part of the record. This report, the committee says, clearly supplies evidence for criminal action, and it proposes to summon Mr. Bonaparte to question him why he ignored the contents of the report. This report showed that the Steel Company allowed rebates of $3 a ton on steel used in machines made for export.

In answer to a direct question whether he thought the report warranted criminal procedure, Senator Kenyon said that he was not now in the department, and what he might say would embarrass the Government. "I wish to say that I always favored prosecutions in trust cases where the evidence was conclusive, and where it was not conclusive I favored further investigations," added Senator Kenyon.

The Commissioner of Corporations was requested to intercede with the President on behalf of the committee to see if information regarding the relations of the two corporations, at present in the hands of the bureau, could not be placed at the committee's disposal. Richard Lindabury, counsel for the United States Steel Corporation, offered to furnish all the information of the records of his corporation bearing on the points at issue.

Despite protests from the Steel Corporation counsel that the International Harvester line of inquiry was apart from the inquiry directed by Congress, Chairman Stanley insisted that it was essential, and he declared he had information tending to show that the Harvester and Steel corporations were practically the same.

Mr. Townsend to Testify.

Attorney General Wickersham agreed to have Mr. Townsend, who is still in the service of the department, appear before the committee at a later date.

"We will have Mr. Carnegie before us in October," said Chairman Stanley, "and perhaps you could arrange to have Mr. Townsend here about that time."

The Attorney General said that it would be possible to do so.

"Do you know of any reason," Chairman Stanley asked, "why this harvester company investigation was not acted upon by the Department of Justice prior to the time you assumed charge of the department?"

"I do not know," Mr. Wickersham replied. "I surmise—this is only a surmise—that the case was delayed pending a decision by the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and tobacco cases. It was not considered desirable to press these cases until a decision of the Supreme Court was received, and in this case I think many of the same points were involved."

The Steel Committee left to-night for New York, where the investigation will be resumed to-morrow; the hearings will be held in the Council Chamber of the City Hall. The first witness to be called in New York probably will be Richard Trimble, Secretary of the United States Steel Corporation. Scores of subpoenas for witnesses have been issued. Further inquiry into the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the Steel Corporation will be taken up early, and in this the testimony of former President Theodore Roosevelt may be sought.

Morgan a "Trust Architect."

The Townsend report stated that the McCormick Harvester Company was "related by marriage to the great American family of trusts," the Standard Oil Company. It also referred to J. Pierpont Morgan as "the trust architect, a good builder who receives fabulous fees for his work."

In describing the organization of the group of larger companies in the Harvester combination, the McCormicks, Deering, Plano, Wardner, Bushnell, Glessner, and the Milwaukee Harvester companies, Mr. Townsend reported to Mr. Bonaparte:

It appears that there was an unusual concentration of the capital stock of these five companies. It was all owned and controlled by four families—the McCormicks, the Deerings, the Joneses, and the Glessners. The pooling of their holdings was all that was necessary to create a trust. All these people lived in Chicago.

Another fact is interesting, Harold McCormick (one of the heavy stockholders of the McCormick Company) is a son-in-law of John D. Rockefeller. The McCormick Company was therefore already distantly related by marriage to the great American family of trusts. J. Pierpont Morgan is the trust architect usually employed by the Rockefellers. He is a good builder and receives fabulous fees for his work. George W. Perkins is his associate.

Therefore if a harvester trust was formed we should anticipate some of the circumstances of its organization, viz.:

It would be designed and executed by J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., probably through George W. Perkins.

The amount of the fee charged for such services would indicate the character of the work.

It would be organized in such a way that the Rockefeller influences could ultimately secure control.

Of the meeting in New York in 1902, when the combination was launched, the report said:

George W. Perkins conducted the negotiations and devised and executed the plan finally agreed upon. He proposed that the consolidation be consummated, leaving the values of the plants to be afterward fixed by disinterested appraisers, and that all of the property to be turned into the consolidated company be immediately transferred to a Trustee, pending the appraisements. After some further negotiation this suggestion was adopted, the appraisers agreed upon, and all of the other details adjusted.

The general plan was that the five companies be merged in a new corporation to be created for that purpose, the stockholders of the merging companies to be compensated by capital stock of the new corporation to the amount of their respective interests as determined by the appraisements.

A feature of the Townsend report, which the steel inquirers lay stress upon, is the following:

Sells Abroad Cheaper.

The International Harvester Company sells in the foreign trade at a cheaper price than the domestic trade. It sells machines of all kinds for export, delivered at New York, at the same price for which they are sold to domestic purchasers, free on board, Chicago. This makes a difference of from $6 to $10 per machine.

I was surprised to learn while investigating this subject that the "Steel Trust" refunds to harvester companies $3 per ton for all steel used in the manufacture of machinery exported, thus giving the same result as if the steel had been imported, the import duty paid, and afterward refunded under the drawback law, indicating that steel can be profitably produced in this country and sold at the foreign price. This justifies a small difference between the domestic and foreign prices, but it would amount to only a few cents for each machine, and in no way explains the difference indicated above.

Mr. Townsend, in detailing many other charges of violations, says:

"I have learned of many alleged dishonest acts of the International Harvester Company, such as Legislature bribing, tax dodging, &c., some based on apparently authentic information, some on rumor."

These matters he submitted to enable the Attorney General to determine whether there had been violation of the anti-trust law.

Law Violated, Says Townsend.

"In my judgment," the report said, "the facts concerning the organization of the International Harvester Company constitute a violation of the anti-trust law."

Mr. Townsend particularly referred to the price paid to J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. in the Harvester deal, declaring that "$5,000,000 is a very high price for the simple service of suggesting to people how they can agree in a legitimate transaction.

"It is not unusual," he said, "in illegal transactions, such as creating a trust, which can evade the laws. Doubtless if proceedings were instituted against the International Harvester Company, the manner of its defense will demonstrate that the fee was earned."

In explaining the purchase by the International Company of the D. M. Osborne Company in 1903 for $4,000,000, the Aultman-Miller Company for $700,000 in the same year, the Minneapolis Harvester Company for $700,000, and the Keystone Company for $460,000, Mr. Townsend reported:

The manner of these purchases, and the use made of the property, show the purpose of the International Harvester Company. Each of the purchases was made secretly, in the name of some of its Directors or stockholders, who held the stock in trust for it. The Osborne and Keystone Companies were both operated for some time ostensibly as independent, competing plants; the International Harvester Company concealed its ownership. Why? Was it not because they were conscious that its disclosure would give added testimony of their trust character and trust methods?

Again, the Aultman-Miller Company and the Minneapolis Company were both abandoned, immediately after purchase, and the plants dismantled. The purchase of these plants could have been for no other purpose than to destroy competition. One million four hundred thousand dollars was expended to acquire plants which it did not intend to use, but simply to destroy.

Bear in mind that in all of these instances all patent rights were acquired and are still retained by the International Harvester Company.

Commissioner of Corporations Smith told the committee that his department had been investigating the International Harvester Trust for several years and still had men in the field at that work. Chairman Stanley asked if Elbert H. Gary and George F. Baker were not members of the Boards of Directors of both corporations. The Commissioner presumed so. Other names suggested in the same dual capacity were Goerge W. Perkins and Norman B. Ream.

"Four out of six of the board of the International Harvester Company are on the board of the Steel Corporation, are they not?"

"I think they appear as such in the records," said the Commissioner.

CHICAGO, July 26.—At the general offices of the International Harvester Company in Chicago it was said that Cyrus H. McCormick, President of the corporation, is in Europe.

An official statement given out by Clarence S. Funk, general manager, declares that the company was unwilling to believe that the alleged report of 1908 to the Department of Justice contained charges which the most superficial investigation would not have shown to be unfounded.

"It is hard to believe that any responsible person could make the charge," it says, "for instance, that the Harvester Company was selling its export machines at less prices than are charged in this country, when the contrary has been shown to be true, not once, but many times."

It was also stated that little steel was bought from the "Steel Trust," the company getting most of its material from its own mills, the Wisconsin Steel Company, and a large part of the remainder needed from the Jones & Loughlin Company. It was said that practically nothing but sheet steel was purchased from the United States Steel Corporation.

ACTOR'S FLAT CLEANED OUT.

Burglars Took Their Time and Got Everything Movable.

Frank C. Burton went to the West 100th Street Police Station yesterday morning to report that burglars had visited his bachelor apartment at 210 West 109th Street and taken away everything they could conveniently carry—enough to fill two or three sizable trunks.

Mr. Burton reached home about 11 o'clock Tuesday night and found that the thieves had taken every shoe, sock, stickpin, walking stick, and other articles that used to adorn Mr. Burton. They had rifled his trunks and bureau drawers and emptied the closets. Even his sideboard was cleaned out. In all, Mr. Burton counts himself the loser by about $900.

The apartment has no elevators, so that there was no one on guard below, and the burglars probably had time to pack the things up in convenient bundles for removal. They also employed what suitcases there were about the place. Mr. Burton is an actor.

DREADFUL INVENTION THE NEW 'FIXED POST'

Policeman Has to Stand Several Hours Where He Can Be Seen, and Can't Dodge Duty.

THIS IS MOST UNPOPULAR

But Burglaries Have Decreased 50 Per Cent., Assaults Are Fewer, and the Public Is Pleased.

From the thirty-odd police stations in Manhattan there have been heard in the last few days sounds of wailing and the gnashing of teeth. These were louder than usual yesterday after the completion of the "early tour," for that marked the close of the four weeks' trial of Commissioner Waldo's new plan of fixed posts during the hours between 11 P. M. and 7 A. M Also, there seems to be every indication that the system by which policemen stand for hours on street corners in the blaze of arc lights, where everybody can see what they are doing, is to go right on, and it may be said without fear of contradiction that the force generally does not like Commissioner Waldo's new system. It does not quite meet the requirements of the past, when patrolling was a pastime, and a pleasure indeed.

There have been indications since the system and its special points became understood by the man on post, that the new Commissioner, who endeared himself to his men when he gave them their salaries on the first day of the month, who was idolized when he reversed the decision of his unpopular predecessor regarding the discounting of pensions, and who, furthermore, did everything in his power to make the life of the patrolman easier, is now in disfavor. He has made his men work for their living.

The plan of the night posts is simply this: One half of the available police force of Manhattan reports for duty at 11 P. M. Half of this number is assigned to stationary posts on street crossings, while the other half goes on patrol. The man on the fixed post is supposed to stand well in the centre of the street. He is allowed about as much room to walk about in as is the lookout aboard ship. He may—indeed he is supposed to—look in any direction, and he can amuse himself by keeping a sharp watch all the time.

Meantime the man on patrol has a regular post of the same length as the day post, averaging in Manhattan about six blocks. He walks back and forth on this post, or at least is supposed to do so. When 1 o'clock comes he exchanges places with one of the men in the middle of the street. These regular two-hour exchanges of duty are repeated at 3 and 5 o'clock.

Sometimes, of course, where there are two fixed posts in a single patrol post it becomes necessary for one patrolman to stand for four hours, he having only two men to relieve him. In a very few streets there are three such fixed posts within one patrol post, which thus requires six hours of continued duty within an area of about sixty-four square feet, but these exceptional posts are rare and are being abolished just as quickly as possible. But nearly every policeman has to stand forth in the public view on one spot at least two hours in the twenty-four.

From this situation have arisen the wailings which make the back room of a Manhattan police station a poor place for the man on reserve to take his nap.

"I'd rather do straight patrol duty for sixteen hours," said one man who had four stripes on his sleeve to a TIMES reporter yesterday, "than to stand on one of those corners for four hours. It's driving me crazy. I sometimes think I'm crazy already."

"What makes the work so unbearable?" asked the reporter.

"Work?" replied the man with the four service stripes. "Do you call that work? Let Waldo give us work if that's what he wants to get out of a cop. But if he had the arched instep I've got from standing in one spot for four hours and the backache and the sore throat, and all the doctor's bills to pay, then he wouldn't treat us that way. That isn't work. It's being in jail."

It was not hard for a TIMES reporter to get patrolmen in parts of the city to say things like this about the fixed post plan. They don't like it.

"Why, that plan of treating a cop comes all the way from Moscow, where the Czar makes his men stand on one foot for ten hours at a time, just to see if they are brave," volunteered one patrolman.

"I've been guyed to death by people in automobiles and taxicabs," he continued, "and I'm sick and tired of the whole business. You can bet that if the fixed posts had been in the department when I got ready to take the examinations, I'd never even have tried to get into the department. Bill Devery never invented anything like this, an' I tell you that the men would do more for Bill Devery in a minute than they'd ever do for Waldo in a lifetime. Not that we didn't think a lot of Waldo when he first became Commissioner; he was fine then. But now he's different. Say, listen, I think there's politics behind this."

Asked to explain just what "politics" were involved, he said he'd rather not. "Waldo," he added with some bitterness, "Waldo can go on and kill us if he likes. The public don't care.

"We're not allowed to step outside that fixed post unless we're called. If we do, we are fined fifteen days' pay, which means $55. That's enough to keep us in the box, of course. Now, suppose we start out at night and it looks like rain. We are allowed to take our raincoats, of course, but if the sky clears up and we have no need of raincoats, we've got to hold 'em in our arms until we get relief. What d' you think of that? If we go out of bounds to hang 'em on a tree it costs us $55.

"And that isn't the worst of it. The man who does patrolling is compelled to stay on the sidewalk. He's liable to be fined if he comes over to the man in the box. So for hours we can't talk to a soul. Waldo didn't think of these things, I suppose, when he started his pet scheme. He couldn't have. It's inhuman."

THE TIMES reporter found many patrolmen who voluntarily asserted that they shirked patrol duty during the intervals between stationary post duty, because they didn't like the latter.

"Do you think for a minute," said one who had "patrolled" [according to the old rules] under many Commissioners, "do you think I'm going to stand on my feet in one spot for two hours, and then when relieved try every door on the patrol post. Not for me. I make straight for a quiet place where I can sit down till I've got to stand up under the light again. That's what I do.

"And for that reason," he added with great emphasis. "New York is worse patrolled to-day than ever before."

The fixed post plan has caused, temporarily, some inconvenience in several of the police stations which, having large precincts, have had to take in extra men to carry out the plan. In the West 125th Street Station, for instance, which has had to accommodate ninety extra men, there is some overcrowding.

"The beds have not been made since Waldo's pet scheme went into effect," said one man there. "Just as soon as one man rolls out of bed there are two or three to take his place, and some of the men shake dice under the covers to see who gets the bed."

There are other grievances. A man with a fixed post on Riverside Drive complained that on account of its oiled surface his shoe heels had dug so deep in that he made a regular hole in the street." One night, though, he said, the arc light above burned out and he filled the hole with sand.

"No one saw me," added this unfortunate policeman, "but if there had been an inspector around it would have cost me $55."

"Do the men on the fixed posts stay there at all times?" was asked of many complaining patrolmen.

The invariable answer was in the affirmative. It seems that all fear the fifteen days' fine more than the disadvantages they complain of, and they know that Commissioner Waldo is determined to give his plan a fair trial.

Traffic policemen in New York do, not two or four, but nine hours' duty in one fixed spot. They also like it. It is the most popular branch of the service.

"If a traffic man can do nine hours of duty on one spot, why is it that the fixed post service at night is so detestable?" a complaining patrolman was asked.

"Oh, he's got some one to talk to and something to look at," said the man, after some attempts to evade the question.

"And he can be relieved for a few minutes any time he likes by the nearest 'cop,'" chimed in another. "And when he is finished for the day he doesn't have to think of any reserve duty. He can just go home."

None was found, however, who could explain just why the Traffic Squad, which entails nine hours of service in a dangerous and small area against six hours at most under the night fixed post plan, was the most popular police organization in the city. Some of the very dissenters admitted that they had made application for service in this very squad.

Not all of the policemen, however, complain of the new plan. One man, long in the service, had this to say of it:

"Of course the men don't like it. But the only reason they don't like it is because they are under restrictions which they can't override except at too great a risk to themselves. Patrolling in days gone by was pleasure. Now it's a matter of business. A man can be found on every fourth street crossing in Manhattan. They think it's hard for them, but they'll get over it, but will no doubt continue grumbling until anotner reform hits them.

"Every one admits that there are more men on the street now than ever before in the history of the Police Department, and even if those who ought to patrol, while being relieved on the fixed post, shirk their duty and are not discovered by the Sergeants, the city is still guarded by the fixed post men, and these men, you may rest assured, are always awake. Seems to me Commissioner Waldo is treating the men right, transferring them as near their homes as possible and giving them every fair chance to make good. If they think they can't stand in the middle of a street corner for a few hours at a time they'd better go to the farm. But it isn't all work they object to. They kick because the stringency of the order makes all loafing impossible. They used to have a 'cinch,' and they can't quite forget the old days."

At Police Headquarters not much attention is being paid to the wails, and the results achieved since the new plan went into effect are pointed to as the main consideration. An official close to Commissioner Waldo said yesterday that the Commissioner had taken every precaution to inquire into the humanitarian side of the question before allowing his plan to go into effect. He pointed out that street car motormen stand while at work for eight hours a day, that lookouts on shipboard have narrower confines than the patrolmen, and that soldiers are often compelled to stand at attention for hours at a time. The patrolmen can at least use both arms and legs.

It was officially announced, moreover, that the plan, after a month's trial, has proved even more successful than expected. Letters have been received by thousands, it was said, all commending the plan and asserting over and over again that policemen can now be found at almost every important street corner.

An official statement of the success of the plan is in the course of preparation, showing that there have been 50 per cent. fewer burglaries in the last month under the fixed post régime than in the foregoing month, that there has not been a single false fire alarm pulled in Manhattan between the hours of 11 P. M and 7 A. M., and that the number of assaults has been reduced to an astonishing minimum.

Furthermore, it was learned yesterday Commissioner Waldo is at work on a rearrangement of duty periods for the Winter months when the time for fixed post duty will be changed to an hour—perhaps even to half an hour. The fixed post plan, in fact, because of its effectiveness, seems to have come to stay, although the Commissioner will do his best to make the men satisfied with it. The system, it was said yesterday, would be instituted in South Brooklyn in a few days.

STERN SLAYERS STILL FREE.

Suspects Quickly Let Go — Taxicab Clue Proves Futile.

The police seemed to be at a standstill yesterday in finding the three men who on Saturday night robbed Jacoby's jewelry store at Thirteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, and shot and killed Adolph Stern, Jacoby's nephew.

Julius Morrell and Joseph Galey, who were arrested on suspicion early yesterday morning, were lined up with scores of other men, and John M. Flaherty, who says he can identify the man who killed Stern, looked them over. Flaherty could not connect either of the men with the crime, and they were released. The men characterized their arrest as an outrage.

Detectives from Headquarters went to Far Rockaway to investigate the report that the taxicab used by the murderers was in a garage there. They were unable to prove that the machine was in Manhattan on Saturday night. It was said they found out that the taxicab had not been out of Far Rockaway in two years, and that on Saturday it was in a repair shop being overhauled.

LOUISE SWAN SAFE BUT CAN'T BE FOUND

Sends Telegram from Philadelphia Telling Family Not to Worry or Look for Her.

FATHER SEARCHES IN VAIN

Hoped to Find Her Working in a Restaurant, a Business She Knew About—She Promises to Write.

The delivery of a telegraphic night letter yesterday morning to the home of William R. Swan at 11 West Thirtieth Street brought him the first genuine clue to the whereabouts of his daughter Louise, who, on Monday, July 17, drew her small savings from a Brooklyn bank and then disappeared, leaving no word and sending none, although the newspapers spread her photographs far and wide, accompanied by stories giving some suggestion of the great distress that has prostrated her mother. The night letter said:

I am perfectly safe. Have good position. Do not worry. Please withdraw offer. I promise you I will write a letter to-morrow. Look no further.

This message was sent from the Broad Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Philadelphia, and within an hour Mr. Swan had started for that city to begin his search. The message he sent back to his family at 11 o'clock last night told that the search was still in progress and that he had no definite information. He still believed her to be there, he said.

The telegram was addressed to Mabel Dillard, the maid employed at the apartment by Marie M. Matzinger, Louise Swan's aunt, with whom the family is spending the Summer. The very fact that the sender of it knew the maid's last name—which was more than the aunt did—convinced the Swans that it was Louise who sent the message.

There was a little trick of expression in the wording of the telegram that strengthened this conviction. Louise Swan always emphasized her intentions by putting them in the form of a promise. It was the fact that the writer of the message said, "I promise you I will write a letter to-morrow," instead of merely "Will write to-morrow," that made her father feel sure that this was a genuine clue.

It is believed that the message was sent to the maid because Louise was a little huffy with her father when she went away. The very night before she left her father had refused her request to be allowed to spend the evening at Manhattan Beach. She came home, as she was bid, but she did it grudgingly, and it is supposed that it was in quest of a greater independence that she set forth the next morning. The intimations in the telegram bear out this theory of the disappearance.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 26.—When William R. Swan, accompanied by his cousin, Edward Hall, came to this city to-day in search of his daughter, he went first to the offices of the Postal Telegraph Company, where the manager produced the original copy of the night letter.

"That is Louise's handwriting," Mr. Swan exclaimed. "There is not the slightest doubt about it."

He rushed to the telephone and immediately apprised his wife that he was convinced that Louise had sent the message and was in this city. Mrs. Swan cried with joy over the tidings.

Mr. Swan was once General Manager of a restaurant company with many branches in several of the larger cities, and his daughter always took an interest in his work. With this in mind Mr. Swan paid a systematic visit to many of the restaurants of the city, thinking to find Louise employed at one of them. But his search proved unavailing.

"It may be that she has obtained a place as a stenographer," the father said, "but I have not given up hope that she has obtained employment in a café. I have heard her say that such a position was best for a girl without a trade or not skilled in earning a living."

GETS THAT FIVE-CENT CIGAR.

An American Concern Takes Pity on Hammerstein and Sends Him a Few.

Oscar Hammerstein's declaration to the London correspondent of THE TIMES that of the various problems that worry him most important is his inability to get a decent five-cent cigar in London, brought about the shipment to him yesterday of 100 cigars which it is hoped will help to relieve the burden on the impresario's mind. The cigars went with the best wishes of the United Cigar Stores Company, which gets Mr. Hammerstein's patronage when he is at home. At their offices it was said that the company did not expect to follow this precedent in the case of all Americans who encountered the same discouragement while abroad, but Mr Hammerstein was a cigar manufacturer before he was an impresario, and it was therefore a fraternal spirit which dictated this measure of relief.

HOPE FOR QUEENS ROADS.

City Engineers Plan to Spend $850,000 —Engaging Contractors.

Following a consultation of city engineers yesterday, it was recommended that $850,000 be appropriated by the Board of Estimate for putting several highways in Queens in good repair. The work is to be done under contract at the expense of the city at large, and the recommendation will be presented to the Board of Estimate to-day.

It is expected that the recommendation will be adopted, in which event miles of principal thoroughfares in Queens will be repaired under the plan formulated by the engineers' conference, which means the elimination of the employes of Queens and turning the entire work over to contractors.

Just Received

Fresh Imported Porto Rico Cigars

Get them while we have them.

UNITED CIGAR STORES

YOUNG COUPLE LOST IN BOAT ON SOUND

Sailed from New Rochelle to Sea Cliff on Tuesday, Started Back, Then Vanished.

BECALMED, FRIENDS BELIEVE

And Drifted to Some Place Whence They Couldn't Send Word—Girl's Mother Sure They Didn't Run Away.

Lillian Sawin, the 19-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. R. Sawin of 419 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, and Lorimer Denike, 21 years old, the only son of Mrs. Florence S. Denike of 414 South Fourth Avenue, left New Rochelle Bay at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon in Mr. Denike's 22-foot knockabout, the Jigger, and sailed over to Sea Cliff. They had dinner at a hotel and at 4 P. M. set sail for home.

There was a good breeze then and the boat soon drew away from the shore. The wind soon died down and at 5:30 there was not a breath. Several persons reported having seen the Jigger about this time, but since then there has been no further word of the young couple.

Sailors at Sea Cliff declare that the boat could not have turned turtle because Denike, who is a good sailor, left the land under a double reef, and in this condition the boat would have weathered any blow. Mr. Sawin, the girl's father, accompanied by a friend, went in search of the Jigger Tuesday night in a rowboat, and after an all-night search returned without any tidings. Again yesterday, accompanied by friends, he searched all the inlets and coves along the Long Island shore. Friends of the young people are of the opinion that they got becalmed and drifted to some out of the way point where they cannot get into communication with their relatives.

Mrs. Denike is prostrated over the disappearance of her only son, and is under the care of two physicians. She has been suffering from nervous trouble, and the continued absence of her son has made her condition serious.

Mrs. Frank Sawin, mother of the girl, was seated on the porch of her home yesterday afternoon waiting news. "I cannot help but feel that Lorimer and Lillian have drifted into some secluded spot along the Sound," she said. "The weather conditions were good yesterday, so that they had no battle with a rough sea. Lorimer is an excellent sailor, and I am sure he could keep the boat right side up. Very foolishly he left shore yesterday without a pair of oars, so that if he was becalmed he had no means of propelling the boat."

Mrs. Sawin scouted the idea that the young couple might have eloped. "There was no need of such a thing," said Mrs. Sawin. Lorimer's attention to Lillian were acceptable, and if they wished to get married there was no reason for eloping."

There is a theory that the Jigger may have been hit by one of the Sound liners, but outgoing and incoming vessels have not reported a collison. There is a possible chance that some sailing vessel may have crashed into the small boat and took the couple aboard.

Several hundred persons were searching the Sound last night for the young couple. Denike is a member of the New Rochelle Rowing Club, and a number of his fellow-members have joined in the search. The Jigger is a 22-foot knockabout rigged with a centreboard. She is painted a slate color and is equipped with pneumatic cushions, which could be used as life preservers. It is understood that there was no food or water aboard when the couple left New Rochelle Tuesday.

Boy, Diving, Breaks Neck.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., July 26.—Diving from a rowboat into the five feet of shallow water in the Hudson River near Dennings Point this afternoon, William Seigle of 180 Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn, broke his neck and was drowned before any one could reach him. Seigle was 17 years of age and was visiting his aunt, Mrs. Demont of this village.

All of Our Men's Straw Hats that were formerly 2.00 to 4.00 are now 1.00

¶ This is a sale with an air of finality about it. It is a clearance with a vengeance. Opportunity takes off its hat to you. 1,500 straw hats whose original prices were from two to four dollars, have been marked down to one dollar, without regard to their antecedents.

¶ There are splits, fine and rough sennits, Milans, Mackinaws, and a few Bangkoks. And one little, lone little American dollar will buy any one of them. Think of it! Not a dollar-ninety, mind you, nor a dollar-fifty, but a simple, unassuming, bachelor dollar, without any decimal relations!

¶ Looks to us like the greatest straw hat opportunity in an age—always considering the remarkable quality of these hats and the conservative prices at which they have heretofore been sold.

Mendel Memoranda

¶ The value of having a thing when you need it is nothing to its value when you need it and have it not. A stud in your shirt is worth a gross in the shop. And six shirts in the laundry cannot atone for a crumpled bosom an hour before dinner.

¶ The man who owns a Mendel Wardrobe Trunk has no apprehensions. He knows that no chambermaid has feather-dustered his dress studs into oblivion and that no light-fingered attendant has placed a humorous interpretation on the legal fiction that possession is nine points of a shirt.

¶ He knows that his linen cannot possibly get crumpled and that his dress clothes, pressed in New York, won't look as though they had been out all night in the rain when he pulls them out the following day in Chicago.

¶ Inaccessible to any one but its owner, and replete with every conceivable facility for the care and preservation of clothes during travel, the Mendel Wardrobe Trunk, for men and women, is the best of all trunks to buy. And Saks' is the best of all places to buy it.

41 different models, 45.00 to 150.00—at Saks'
17 models for men, 24 models for women

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Elco MOTOR BOATS

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

35ft. ELCO EXPRESS
60 H.P., six cylinder engine. 24 miles guaranteed.

"They will serve you on water as the automobile does on land"

40ft. ELCO CRUISER
Four cylinder, 20 H.P. engine. Suitable for river, sound or ocean. Seven can live comfortably aboard this boat.

"You'll always be proud of your Elco"

Boats can be inspected and demonstration given at our works.

Address Elco 196 Avenue A Bayonne, N. J.

27 minutes Liberty or 23d St. Ferries, C.R.R. of N. J. to W. 8th St. Automobile Route: — 6 miles — West 42d St. Ferry and Hudson County Boulevard.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST
JULY
"THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE AGE"
Overland
1912
This is to call your attention to our announcement for 1912 in the current issue of The Saturday Evening Post.
OVERLAND SALES CO.
C. T. SILVER
1599-1601 Broadway, N. Y.
62 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn
"We sell for less than others build"

BRITISH AIR RACE WON BY BEAUMONT

Defeats Vedrines in Neck-and-Neck Contest, Most Exciting in History of Aviation.

VICTORIOUS BY 29 MINUTES

Crowd Carries Both Frenchmen to Tents — Beaumont Wins $50,000, Vedrines a Special $1,000 Prize.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BROOKLANDS, England, July 26.—After a magnificent flight from Bristol across country, passing controls at Exeter, Salisbury Plain, and Brighton, a total distance of 264 miles, the French aviator, Lieut. Conneau, who flies under the name of André Beaumont, arrived here at 2:07 P. M., winning The Daily Mail's prize of $50,000. His flying time for the 1,010 miles of the circuit course from this point north to Edinburgh and back via Glasgow, Stirling, Manchester, Carlisle, and Bristol, was 22 hours and 28 minutes.

It was estimated that fully 50,000 persons were waiting here on the field to cheer the winner, who, when he descended to the ground, made a splendid "volplane" from a height of 1,000 feet.

Hundreds of men and women carried French flags in their hands, which they waved frantically as a welcome to the intrepid Frenchman when he landed. Then they carried him shoulder high to his tent.

Beaumont started from Bristol at 4:50 A. M., arrived at Exeter at 6:10 A. M., and Brighton at 11. There he rested until his departure from the seacoast at 1:28 P. M. Beaumont's stages to-day were from Bristol to Exeter, 65 miles; Exeter to Salisbury Plain, 83 miles; Salisbury Plain to Brighton, 76 miles, and Brighton to Brooklands, 40 miles. This last stage Beaumont made in 39 minues.

Vedrines arrived here at 3:19 P. M. and was received with as much warmth from the huge crowd as his successful rival. The first news received by Vedrines when he reached his tent was that Lord Northcliffe had awarded to him a personal prize of $1,000 for his splendid attempt to win The Daily Mail prize. His time for the 1,010 miles was 22 hours 58 minutes 55 seconds, against the 22 hours 28 minutes made by Beaumont.

Both aviators appeared to be in splendid condition and not much fatigued by their flights. Their machines were intact.

Vedrines, after being carried to his tent, was taken to Beaumont's tent, where he heartily congratulated the victor. Beaumont, in a brief speech, said he would drink England's health. He had been received everywhere with sympathy, help, and enthusiasm.

The race that ended here this afternoon is said by expert aviators to have been the most thrilling contest of the kind since the beginning of aviation. Leaving Bristol at 4:50 and 4:52 A. M., respectively, the two French airmen realized that the race was left to themselves, with Beaumont about twenty-two minutes in the lead. Flying neck and neck through the early morning mist and rain, the two airmen pressed on with the knowledge that one of them, barring serious accidents, would be the richer by $50,000 before night.

In the sixty-five-mile flight between Bristol and Exeter they traveled frequently in the squalls at over a mile a minute, passing and repassing each other. Vedrines reached Exeter at 6:08 and Beaumont at 6:10. There both men showed signs of the nervous strain they had been under since leaving Bristol, and admitted that it had been the most exciting race that they had ever been in. From Exeter the race was resumed to Salisbury Plain, which was reached by Vedrines at 8:10 and Beaumont at 8:32. Vedrines left there at 8:45, arriving at Brighton at 9:57, while Beaumont left Salisbury Plain at 9:47 and arrived at Brighton at 11. The start on the last lap was made by Vedrines at 2:41 and Beaumont at 1:28. Vedrines was held at Brighton owing to compulsory rest due to the conditions of the race.

The arrival of Beaumont and Vedrines here practically ended the interest of the public in the contest, although there are three other entrants still struggling along between here and Edinburgh.

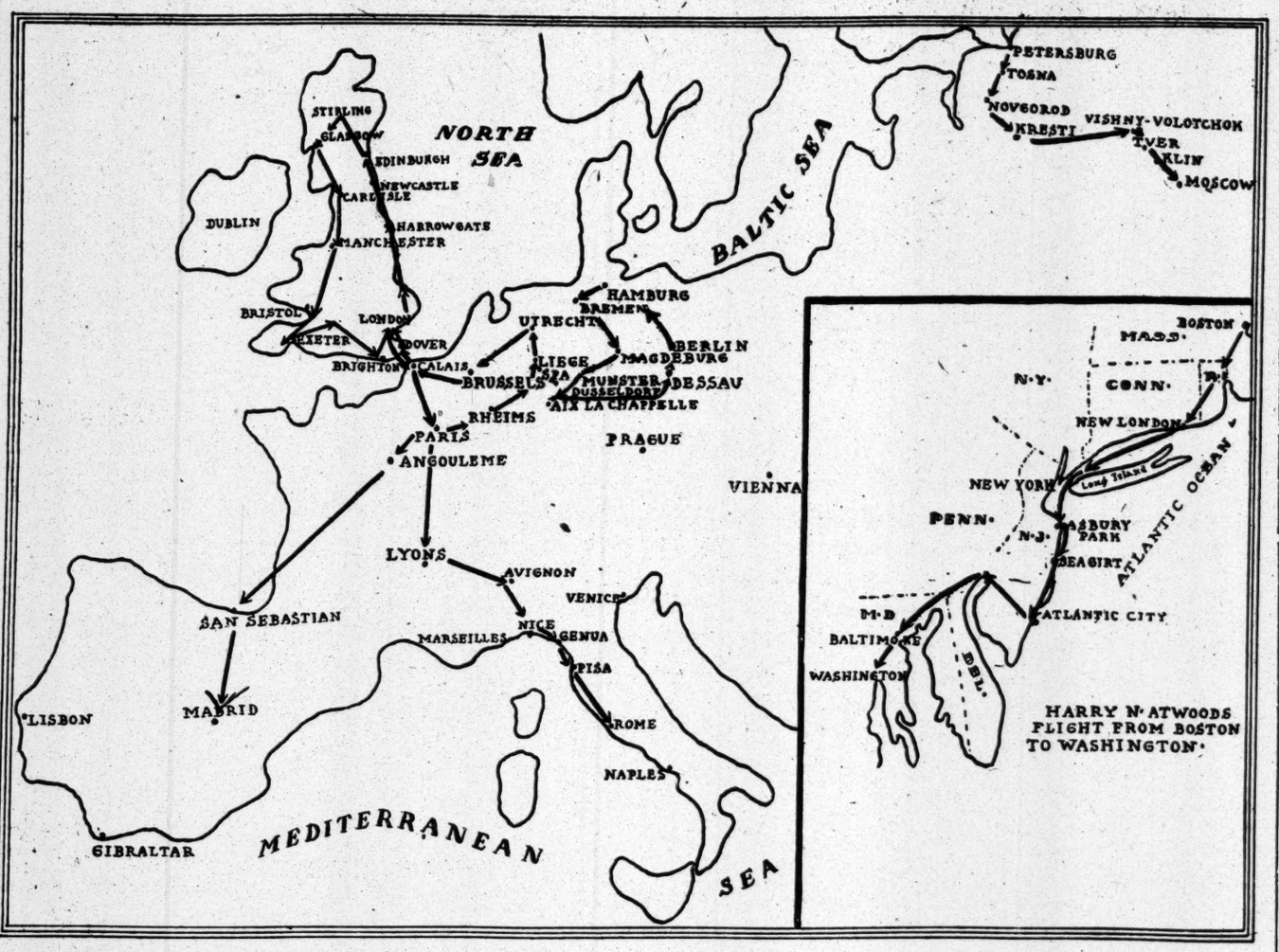
Hamel left Edinburgh at 3:38 this morning, arrived at Stirling at 4:15, left there at 5:02, and smashed his machine in alighting at Dumfries. He was slightly hurt and fainted with the shock, but hoped to resume his flight.

Capt. Cody managed to reach Gosford, a suburb of Newcastle. He has not yet completed the second section of the race, but feels confident that he can finish the course in time.

The Englishman Valentine, who made such a fine flight from Harrogate to Edinburgh, arrived at Carlisle to-day, and after resting there says he will start to-morrow for Bristol. It is probable that Valentine will finish the complete course and arrive here some time on Friday. A good deal of sympathy has been expressed for him, as he had various mishaps, while the two Frenchmen met with no serious trouble of any kind.

The opinion of aviators is that Valentine, Hamel, and Cody might have made better time if they had encountered fine weather, but that one of the Frenchmen would have carried off the prize in any event, as their machines are larger and much faster than those of their competitors, without taking into consideration the personal equation.

This Year's Feats of European and American Aviators.



The above map shows the course of the various aeroplane races which have taken place in Europe and America this year.

The first race was from Paris to Madrid. It was started on May 21, and finished five days later. Vedrines was the only aviator to finish, and he won prizes aggregating $30,000. The distance covered was about 600 miles.

The next race was from Paris to Turin. This began on May 28 and was hotly contested by Beaumont and Garros, the former winning. When the contestants reached Rome it was decided to abandon the flight to Turin. Frey, however, made the attempt on June 13 and was seriously injured. The airmen flew about 500 miles.

The German circuit race for prizes aggregating $100,000 was started on June 11. It was won on July 10 by Koenig. The distance covered was about 1,200 miles.

The German circuit race started from the aerodrome at Johannisthal. The following cities were touched at in the order given: Magdeburg, Schwerin, Hamburg, Kiel, Luenenburg, Hanover, Muenster, Cologne, Dortmund, Nordhausen, and Balberstadt. Berlin was the finishing point.

The St. Petersburg to Moscow race, decided a day or so ago, was won by Vassilieff. About 400 miles were covered. Prizes amounting to $50,000 were contested for.

The European circuit race of 1,000 miles was won by Beaumont on July 7. Prizes aggregating $100,000 were given and Beaumont received more than $25,000 as his share. Vedrines was one of the contestants in this race, Garros finished second.

This race covered most of France, Belgium, Holland, and the airmen who competed had to fly twice across the English Channel on their way to and from London. It started at Vincennes on June 18, and the principal controls were Rheims, Belle Fagne Verloo, Breda, Dover, Shoreham, and Amiens.

Harry N. Atwood won a trophy presented by THE NEW YORK TIMES for a flight from Boston to Washington. On June 30 he flew to New London, a distance of 135 miles, carrying a passenger, and breaking all American cross-country records. On his arrival at New London he took up the Mayor of that city for a view of the Harvard-Yale boat race. The following day he made the journey from New London to New York, and on July 4 he flew from Govenors Island to Atlantic City.

While in Atlantic City he gave exhibition flights and then made several attempts to complete the journey to Washington with Charles K. Hamilton as a passenger. On one of these attempts his engine failed and he landed in the ocean. His aeroplane was wrecked and Hamilton's machine had to be used to finish the flight. The 568 miles journey, Boston to College Park, Maryland, was finished on July 11, by a 42 miles flight from Baltimore. The next day he flew to the White House.

JOHNSTONE AFTER A RECORD.

To Try To-day to Set New Endurance Figures—Four May Fly Over City.

Weather permitting St. Croix Johnstone of Chicago, a Moisant aviator, it was announced yesterday, will attempt to break the aeroplane endurance record to-day at Garden City, L. I. A four-and-a-half-mile course has been surveyed, and the Aero Club's official observers will witness the flight.

Johnston's monoplane has been especially equipped with two reserve tanks, to carry fifty gallons of gasoline all told, enough to fly twelve hours.

It was said last night that Rene Barrier, Rene Simon, and Johnstone may fly together over New York next week, covering the same course as that followed by John B. Moisant in his Statue of Liberty race. This is the first time Barrier and Simon have been here since the close of the Belmont Park meet. It was said that Andre Houpert also might join in the flight.

Blanche Stuart Scott of Rochester, N. Y., won much praise from the aviators here last night when, in a Baldwin biplane, she made three figure eights about 100 feet in the air. She is the first woman in America to display so much skill and daring. William Badger of Pittsburg and Lee Hammond also made flights.

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OFFER AT *Exceptionally Low Prices to close*

Dainty Wraps for Summer Wear
at $25 FORMERLY $55 to $65
Of chiffon, satin, taffeta glace, etc., in all the fashionable shades.

Women's Cloth and Silk Suits
at $23, $30 & $42 FORMERLY $55 to $125
Suitable for present and early Autumn wear.

WOODRUFF GOES OUT OF KINGS POLITICS

Hard for Him to Give Up Leadership, but He Yields After Counting the Odds.

SAVED BEING FORCED OUT

Still, He Couldn't Understand How Col. Dady Was Lined Up with "Progressives," Who Condemned Him.

In the late afternoon of yesterday Timothy Lester Woodruff, ex-Lieutenant Governor, ex-State Chairman, walked slowly and sadly down the broad steps of the Temple Bar Building in Court Street, Brooklyn, no longer the Republican leader of Kings County. After fourteen years of undisputed sway the end had come. The "absent treatment" idea of leadership had proved a failure, and the Republican organization was no more to be run by means of a telephone and a rubber stamp. In the place of Woodruff sat Naval Officer Frederick J. H. Kracke, a man of Flatbush, which, unlike Garden City, where Woodruff lives when he is at home, is in the Borough of Brooklyn.

On Tuesday there was submitted to Mr. Woodruff an ultimatum by the Kracke-Calder combination. He was offered the alternative of retiring from the leadership or being forced out of it. Col. Michael J. Dady informed him that the "progressive element" in the party demanded his retirement. Mr. Woodruff gazed fixedly at the Colonel for a moment.

"Say, Mike," he asked, as one in the dark, "where do you get off as a progressive?"

Col. Dady did not hesitate. He fished forth a sextant and other instruments for determining latitude and longitude and, taking observations, indicated to Mr. Woodruff where he "got off" as a "progressive." This important question disposed of, the one of where and when Mr. Woodruff should "get off" as county leader was again taken up.

"My impression is," said the Colonel, "that it is to be right here and now."

Mr. Woodruff and Col. Dady were not agreed on this point, and it was decided that Mr. Woodruff should have a night's sleep on the ultimatum.

The ex-State Chairman came in from Garden City yesterday afternoon, determined to postpone the inevitable, if possible. The inevitable, however, was not postponed. What remained of the "Old Guard" didn't die—it surrendered; and it is now believed that "Boss" Barnes of Albany will look in vain at the sittings of the State Committee for a familiar, friendly face from Brooklyn.

At the Temple Bar headquarters Mr. Woodruff met Mr. Kracke, Congressman William M. Calder, Marcus B. Campbell, Jacob A. Livingston, and other leaders. They at once went into conference. Mr. Woodruff admitted that he had not devoted much time to the affairs of the organization, his large business interests having kept him away from Brooklyn for two years or more. He said that he was willing to return to Brooklyn to live, and that he would so arrange his affairs that he could give more attention to party affairs. He was told that the time for that had passed, and that there would have to be a change in the leadership. After more than two hours of talk Mr. Woodruff saw that further argument would be useless, and he yielded. It was said that sixteen of the twenty-three leaders were against his continuing as leader.

"The boys were good to Tim," said one of the leaders. "He was down and out, but they didn't want to rub it in on him, and permitted him to save his face by retiring. He was already an ex-leader, but he didn't seem to know it."

It appeared that Mr. Woodruff became convinced that the game was up when Mr. Kracke showed him a statement signed by fourteen of the district leaders to the effect that they desired a change in the leadership and in the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee. The signers were Kracke, Calder, Dady, Welwood, Hobley, Lineburgh, Linde, Vass, Williams, Wright, Campbell, Jacquillard, Livingston, and Haskell. Two other leaders who did not sign were said to be also in sympathy with the anti-Woodruff movement.

The leaders who stuck to Woodruff were John Diemer, Charles S. Devoy, Charles J. Haubert, Lewis M. Swasey, Charles F. Murphy, Jacob Brenner, and William Schnitzpan. After the conference Mr. Woodruff made this statement:

"It has been unanimously agreed that the Executive Committee be enlarged, and that to that committee shall be delegated the entire powers of the present Executive Committee, including the conducting of the campaign and the preliminary work thereto. To this committee I cheerfully relinquish the individual leadership heretofore exercised by me, pursuant to a resolution of the Executive Committee, so that all control and management of party affairs in this country may be vested therein."

Talking to the newspaper men present, Mr. Woodruff said that he thought that he had acted for the best interests of the party. He admitted that his change of residence from Brooklyn to Manhattan and Garden City had caused dissatisfaction with his leadership. The leaders in the county, he said, could call on him at any time that they might think his services helpful to the party.

The Executive Committee will meet and reorganize this afternoon. Representative Calder, it is understood, will be made Chairman in place of Jacob Brenner, who has held the office for some years, and who has been Mr. Woodruff's personal representitive in Brooklyn. John E. Smith, another Woodruff lieutenant, will give way to another man as the secretary of the committee.

It was said yesterday that Mr. Woodruff had asked Controller Prendergast to "take care of dear old Jack Smith," and that Mr. Smith was to be appointed as an auditor in the Finance Department. Twenty-five new names will be added to the Executive Committee to-day.

Because of the position he holds under the Federal Government, Mr. Kracke would not take the Chairmanship. He is now generally recognized, however, as the county leader. Mr. Kracke is the leader of the Eighteenth District. He has not been friendly to the Woodruff leadership for a long time. In the fight between Col. Roosevelt and the "Old Guard" in the State, Mr. Kracke was an active supporter of the ex-President.

HAITIAN PLIGHT.

The Entire Republic, with the Exception of the Capital, Is Now in Revolt.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, July 26.—The situation of the Government is desperate. With the exception of the capital the whole republic is in revolt.

The departure of President Simon cannot be long delayed, and there is fear of trouble here when he goes.

The army of revolutionists in the north is marching rapidly on this city.

The United States cruiser Des Moines arrived here to-day. The German cruiser Bremen is expected.

The Haitian gunboat 17 Decembre left here to-day for Aux Cayes, a town on the south coast, carrying Government troops under command of Antoine Simon, son of the President. The vessel is manned by an American crew. The troops will march on Jérémie, where the revolutionists are in control. The gunboat Vertières sailed to-day, but her destination was kept secret.

President Simon witnessed the departure of these vessels and later, addressing the members of the Diplomatic Corps, said that the situation was not grave. He declared that he had decided to resist the movement against him, which he considered as brigandage and without importance.

The foreign diplomats have decided to await further developments before taking action.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The arrival of the cruiser Des Moines at Port-au-Prince makes four American warships now at Haitian ports. It is believed by the Navy Department that this force is quite sufficient for the protection not only of American but of all foreign interests, though the swift scout cruiser Salem is being held at Norfolk in readiness to sail at a moment's notice.

It is regarded as highly desirable that the United States should thus maintain a sufficient force to safeguard all foreign interests, so as to prevent excuse for European intervention.

Assurances of the safety of Americans at Cape Haitien, which is in the hands of the revolutionists, were received by the State Department to-day. Consul Livingstone cabled that the citizens of this country were fully protected by the scout cruiser Chester and the gunboat Peoria, and that the food supply was ample. No American has been injured at Cape Haitien.

Grandanse Tiburon, in Southern Haiti, has fallen into the hands of the rebels, according to a report to the Navy Department to-day. The commander of the Des Moines was advised of the report and instructed to consult with Minister Furniss in regard to sending an American warship to the Southern coast.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 26.—A large number of former Generals in the Haitian army now in exile are here.

Recent arrivals from the disturbed republic report that since the revolution began the Governors of two departments have been assassinated, and the torch has been freely used at Jacmel and elsewhere.

The followers of the revolutionary leader Gen. Leconte have issued a manifesto calling upon the citizens of the South and West of Haiti to rise and crush President Simon. They allege that Simon has been responsible for the nocturnal drowning of political enemies, the burning of cities, and the looting of homes. They charge that he has turned the Treasury over to be pillaged by his followers.

Snapshot III. Reaches Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 26.—One hundred hours out from New York, from which port she started Saturday on the 553-mile reciprocity power boat race to this port, the little power boat Snapshot III. crossed the finish line here to-night, almost fifty hours behind the leaders and with a tale of heavy seas and cranky engines to account for her delay. The Snapshot was in the race "to finish or bust," her owner and skipper, J. B. Lindemann of New York, said to-night, and the pluck of her crew in the face of many obstacles was recognized in the enthusiastic greeting she received from the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron and various other craft in the harbor here.

Those aboard the Snapshot III. were Mr. and Mrs. Lindemann, Capt. Alfred Street, Navigator Crowe, Andrew Musket of the Colonial Yacht Club, and John Cleor, a seaman.

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By a sale of this sort we always clear away ALL our finest clothing, particularly as thousands of men in New York and vicinity regularly wait for it because they know it is by far the greatest value-giving opportunity of the whole year in this city.

TODAY

will see the opening of this year's dispersal, when the following offerings will be made:

Men's and Young Men's $25 and $30 English Worsted Suits.
Men's and Young Men's $25 and $30 English Blue Serge Suits.
Men's $30 Black Silk-Lined Unfinished Worsted Suits.
Men's $25 to $35 Gray and Fancy Cassimere, Cheviot and Globe Worsted Suits.
Men's $20 to $30 Fall Overcoats.
Men's $20 & $25 English Raincoats & Cravenettes.
Men's $30 Tweed and Cheviot Suits.
$30 Silk-Lined Full-Dress Tuxedo and Prince Albert Frock Coats and Vests.

Nothing will be reserved. You will have your absolute CHOICE of EVERY suit in the entire display, today, at $14.85

Our extra sales force will be on hand to meet the customary rush. We suggest, however, coming as early as possible in the day.

Choice of the finest $6, $8 and $10 "Kingly" Trousers, Today, at... $4.85

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UNIONIST REVOLT WON'T HURT BALFOUR

Speakers at Banquet to Halsbury Repudiate Any Disloyalty to Party Leaders.

BUT NEW PEERS ARE LIKELY

If Insurgents Vote Against Veto Bill and Others Abstain Government Will Have to Create Big Batch.

LONDON, July 26.—The final solution of the political crisis is uncertain, but it may now safely be assumed that Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne will remain in the saddle as leaders of the Unionist Party.

Mr. Balfour, at one of the most serious crises in his career, has again proved himself to be an astute party leader. No sooner was his letter affirming his intention to stand or fall by Lord Lansdowne published than the incipient Unionist mutiny collapsed. The organizers of the banquet to Lord Halsbury to-night tumbled over each other in their hasty repudiation of disloyalty to Mr. Balfour.

A list is published to-night of more than 230 peers who by letter declare themselves to be supporters of Lord Lansdowne's policy and say that they will allow the Parliament bill to pass under protest.

The exact number of peers adhering to Lord Halsbury is not known, but it is believed that the number will not exceed 130. As, however, Lord Lansdowne's present intention is merely to abstain and not to vote for the bill when it is returned to the House of Lords, the insurgents can still defeat the bill unless the Government decides upon the creation of sufficient peers or Lord Lansdowne decides to vote for the bill—a course which is considered exceedingly improbable.

Several days are likely to elapse before the results of the numerous conferences the political leaders nave had with the King and with each other are seen, and it is probable that the Government will be obliged further to postpone consideration of the Parliament bill in the House of Commons beyond next Monday.

Great enthusiasm was displayed at the Halsbury banquet to-night, but all the speakers emphasized the view that they could exercise individual judgment without necessarily causing a breach in the party or implying disloyalty to the leaders.

The Earl of Selborne, who is credited with being a candidate for the Marquis of Lansdowne's place as Leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, presided, and conspicuous among the diners were the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Marlborough, the Marquis of Salisbury, Viscount Milner, Lord Ampthill, Lord Hugh Cecil, the Right Hon. Austen Chamberlain, Frederick E. Smith, M. P., K. C., and the Right Hon. George Wyndham.

The younger Unionists and Tariff Reformers composed the bulk of the company. A letter from Joseph Chamberlain was read, in which he said:

"I heartily support the object of the meeting. The country owes a great debt to Lord Halsbury, since in this crisis of its history he has refused to surrender his principles."

Lord Selborne said that the House of Lords were trustees to the people for their powers and rights under the Constitution. He concluded, amid cheers:

"In this crisis each peer has an individual constitutional responsibility, which is above all party ties. If his conception of his duty differs from that of his leaders he must obey his own, not theirs. Our duty is to stand by the amendments unless and until we are out-voted.

"The division in our party," continued Lord Selborne, "is on the single issue of the creation of peers. When that issue is past the party will close its ranks and fight for the restoration of the Constitution and the repeal of the Parliament act."

Lord Halsbury received a great ovation. He spoke with his customary vigor. He said that Lord Lansdowne had declared in the House of Lords that if the Veto bill were passed no institution—neither the Crown, nor the Constitution, nor the Union, nor the Church, nor political liberties—would be safe.

"If that is the effect, and I solemnly believe it will be, are we justified in standing aside when we might vote against the bill?" asked the speaker. "Ought we to evade the responsibility? If it is right to do it, we ought to vote for the bill. If it is not right, we ought to do the utmost in our power to resist it. If one of the authors of this outrage on the Constitution were to be impeached, and the impeachment were properly presented, what could be said of those, who, knowing what was to be done, did not vote against it?"

Austen Chamberlain made a stirring speech. When he had finished there were cries of "The future Prime Minister!"

A hard reference to Premier Asquith was greeted with shouts of "Traitor!"

Mr. Chamberlain said it was unthinkable that a historic assemblage like the House of Lords, with its fine traditions behind it, should acquiesce in the surrender of its constitutional rights and national duty.

Mr. Wyndham, the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Salisbury, Lord Milner, Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Smith, and Lord Hugh Cecil spoke. All referred to the Unionist leaders in friendly terms, but insisted that the question of voting was one for individual consciences.

There seems to be no doubt that King George and the Government have appealed to the leaders of the Opposition to do everything possible to avoid further internal disruption so that the Government may have the general support of all parties in dealing with the Moroccan crisis. Lord Rosebery, who advocates the passing of the Veto bill without forcing the creation of new Barons, had a long conference with his Majesty to-day. Lords Rosebery and St. Aldwyn are steadily caucussing the standpatters in the hope of effecting a peaceful adjustment of the political situation.

NORTHAMPTON, July 26.—Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, making reference in a speech here to-night to the recent crying down of Premier Asquith in the House of Commons, said:

"The language hurled at the Premier's head in the House of Commons would have disgraced a gambling hell or a thieves' kitchen. It was a cold blooded as well as an organized orgy of stupidity and ruffianism."

WILHELMINA IN BRUSSELS.

Her Visit May Lead to a Dutch-Belgian Defensive Agreement.

BRUSSELS, July 26.—The opinion in authoritative circles is that the visit of Queen Wilhelmina to the King and Queen of Belgium, which began to-day, will prove more than a simple act of courtesy.

Belgium and Holland feel that the time has come for them to reach an agreement to act jointly should international difficulties threaten the invasion of the two countries. The possibility of a European conflict is openly discussed.

A great crowd cheered the Queen, as with her consort, Prince Henry, she was driven to the palace.

MR. GATES RECOVERING.

Doctors Believe Danger Passed if Complications Do Not Arise.

PARIS, July 26.—John W. Gates passed a splendid day.

Dr. Ryan, a London specialist, again visited Mr. Gates, and found him much improved since the last time he saw him. Drs. Ryan and Gros think that, barring complications, which, however, they do not look for, Mr. Gates is on the high road to recovery.

THE SULTAN ILL.

Turkish Ruler Suffering from Kidney Disease and Arteriosclerosis.

BERLIN, July 26.—A telegram from Constantinople says that the condition of Sultan Mehmed V. is causing anxiety to his physicians.

The Sultan is suffering from kidney disease and arteriosclerosis.

LIONESS TO ROOSEVELT.

Sent by Publicity Seeker and Animal Is Now Held.

The management of an enterprising amusement park at Coney Island tried to involve Col. Theodore Roosevelt in a publicity scheme yesterday by sending an aged and decrepit lioness, boxed up in a four-foot high and seven-foot long cage, to him at The Outlook office in the United Charities Building at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

The first the editors knew of the animal's arrival was when a glib young man called about 11 o'clock. "I want to see Col. Roosevelt right away; I've got something downstairs that will interest him," he said.

He was told that the Colonel wasn't in, and Assistant Editor Harold J. Howland, one of whose duties is to see reporters, emerged from his sanctum to talk with the young man.

"It's a lioness. It's waiting in a cage on the sidewalk. Which room do you want to stow it away in?" the young man asked.

"When he said that I felt as if a thunderbolt had struck the office," Editor Howland said later. The young man presented a letter addressed to Col. Roosevelt, which said:

"We are sending you a lioness which we have no further use for. Perhaps you might find further use for it. You might present it to a public park or menagerie."

Editor Howland hastened downstairs, and pushed his way through about 2,000 persons, who were stopping both sidewalk and street traffic in a desire to look into the cage.

The lioness was about four feet high and six feet long. She had three white scars on her face and no upper teeth. She gave a feeble roar at the sight of Mr. Howland.

"Ain't she the poor old lioness!" exclaimed an office boy.

"Get her some milk; her meat days is all over," said another.

"Preposterous. Preposterous," ejaculated Editor Howland, backing out through the crowd again. He telephoned for the police.

The police, after consulting with Supt. Freel of the S. P. C. A. over the telephone, hoisted the caged animal into a piano van and carted her to the ambulance stables of the S. P. C. A., a few doors down the street. Supt. Freel had a look at the lioness, and found that in addition to having lost most of her teeth from age, she had a number of scars about the head, as if from burns.

The press agent of the Coney Island concern reappeared and said that since Col. Roosevelt wasn't apparently going to accept the animal, the amusement park people wanted it back again. He offered to get a moving van and carry the lioness to Coney Island. Supt. Freel, however, refused to give up the lioness until the amusement concern furnished a sworn affidavit of ownership.

"I don't like the looks of the scars on the animal's head," Supt. Freel said to a TIMES reporter last night. "As I understand it, a few days after the Coney Island fire a certain amusement concern there thought it would be a fine advertisement to 'discover' a lion roaming loose around their grounds. They bought a worthless, harmless, decrepit old beast for a few dollars and 'discovered' it under their park walk. They exhibited it as having escaped from the Coney Island fire and pointed to scars on its head as a proof that he had been through the fire. I don't know how the scars were caused, but I am going to try to find out."

The press agent told Supt. Freel he would furnish the necessary affidavit of ownership to-day.

DISCHARGE JACOB SHUBERT.

Special Sessions Justices Do Not Uphold Chorus Girl's Assault Charge.

Jacob J. Shubert, the theatrical manager, was discharged by Justices Forker, Mayo, and Steinert, in Special Sessions, yesterday after a hearing of the charge of assault made against him by Marie Taylor Burnette, known on the stage as Peggy Forbes, a chorus girl at the Winter Garden. She testified that after some angry words followin gnotice of her discharge, Shubert caught her by the arm and tried to drag her to his private office. When she resisted, he struck her on the nose and cut her cheek.

Two Shubert chorus girls and two property men in the Shubert employ ave testimony denying these allegations, and swore that the compltinant was the real aggressor in the assault. Mr. Shubert himself testified that he had to call one of the property men and an attendant to restrain the girl and protect himself.

The Justices uickly dismissed the complaint.

TETRAZZINI MUST PAY.

To Give $19,250 to Hammerstein and Sing Where She Pleases.

The differences between Mme. Luisa Tetrazzini, the singer, and Oscar Hammerstein, over the right of the former to sing in 1910 and 1911 in this country under other management than Hammerstein was settled yesterday before Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court. Hammerstein is to get $19,250 and she can sing for whomever she pleases.

STOCKS FALL OWING TO MOROCCO CRISIS

All the European Exchanges Affected Yesterday—Consols at a New Low Record.

RECOVERY IN THE AFTERNOON

Reassuring Official Intimations Said to Have Been Received, but Paris Hears There Is a Deadlock.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 27.—Fears in regard to the Morocco situation again caused slumps on all the European Stock Exchanges yesterday, Consols reaching another low record in London and Paris selling various stocks feverishly.

So far as any actual development in the international situation was concerned, there was no more reason for the slump than for the recovery which occurred in the afternoon. This recovery began first in Berlin, where leading financiers were said to have received reassuring statements from official sources. Similar official advices were understood to have reached the Paris Bourse.

It is officially declared here that the change in the programme of the Atlantic fleet is in no way connected with any new development in the negotiations between France and Germany in regard to Morocco, and so far as it goes this disclaimer is accepted without question. It is assumed, however, that the Admiralty's plans for strengthening the home fleet were an outcome of the general international situation and were due to the necessity of preparing for a crisis such as Mr. Lloyd-George described in his speech last Friday.

That is to say, the Morocco situation is not more alarming than it was at the close of last week. In fact, the assurances given out both in Berlin and in Paris yesterday indicated a growing impression that a peaceful solution would be arrived at.

A Berlin dispatch to The Times says:

"There is still hope that a settlement will emerge from the Berlin conversations. The prospect of a settlement was better after the conversations, which took place on Monday, than it was after the preceding meeting between Herr von Kiderlen-Wächter and the French Ambassador.

"Perhaps the chief danger now is that under cover of pledges of secrecy on the one hand and anxiety for peace and quiet on the other, Germany may bring matters up to a point at which England and other interested parties would be faced with a settlement which they would be unable to accept."

LONDON, Thursday, July 27.—That Germany will get compensation in Africa as a result of her descent upon Agadir and in return for the freer hand which France is seeking in Morocco is conceded here, but it is also clear that Great Britain is not going to permit the establishment of a German naval base on the west coast of Africa if she can prevent it.

Great Britain's great trade routes to South America, South Africa, India, and the Far East all pass within striking distance of Agadir, and generations of British statesmen have maintained that to allow a possibly hostile power to establish itself on the flank of these lines of communication would be a vital menace to this country.

There will be, however, no objection here to France giving compensation in the shape of a rectification of the Kamerun (German) and French Congo boundary, provided that it does not include a change of ownership of the coast line, which would be detrimental to this country.

The activity of the Foreign Office yesterday was again marked, the indications pointing to the near approach of a stage where the crisis will either become very acute or commence to dissolve.

King Alfonso appeared on the scene yesterday. He arrived at Portsmouth in the Spanish royal yacht Giralda, and immediately came to London, where he conferred with Sir Edward Grey.

King George is remaining in town and messengers pass frequently between Buckingham Palace and the Foreign Office.

Unless an arrangement is reached in the meantime, the Atlantic fleet, the projected visit of which to Norway was canceled on Tuesday, will probably be sent back to its base at Gibraltar at the end of the week. Reginald McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, visited the Foreign Office yesterday afternoon, and remained for some time in conference with Sir Edward Grey.

Late yesterday afternoon there was an unconfirmed rumor in Stock Exchange circles that another conference of the powers would be held in August to dispose of the Moroccan question.

PARIS, July 26.—The Foreign Office, adhering to it agreement with the German Foreign Office, refrains from any communication to the press regarding the Franco-German negotiations, but it is understood here that the situation is very unsatisfactory. The status of the negotiations might almost be described as a deadlock.

It is understood that Germany is insisting upon her original programme of compensations, including the cession of the coast of the French Congo. Should France persist in returning a non-possumus Germany would demand the application of the Algeciras act, according to Germany's construction of it—namely, that the situation in Morocco should be to-day what it was in April, 1906, after the signing of the act—and that France should evacuate the interior of the country. The mandate of the powers authorizing France and Spain to police Morocco expires this year, and this mandate Germany would be unwilling to renew.

Nothing is said, however, about Germany's withdrawal from Agadir, the occupation of which port, France understands, would be objectionable to Great Britain.

The French press gives prominence to the announcement from London that the British Admiralty has canceled the proposed visit of the Atlantic fleet to Norway, and this move, taken in connection with Chancellor Lloyd-George's speech before the English bankers, is thought by the papers to show not only the intention of Great Britain to stand firm, but also that the negotiations have reached a crisis.

BERLIN, July 26.—No immediate cause for uneasiness regarding the Moroccan affair exists, according to statements made to-day in all the diplomatic quarters most directly interested, but the war scare is widely felt by the press and public, which are in the dark as to the status of the Franco-German negotiations and are affected by foreign pessimism.

The officials of the Foreign Office talk reassuringly and say that nothing has occurred to justify this pessimism. Great Britain has not interposed in the negotiations and it is felt to be almost certain that Premier Asquith will make no mention of intervention in his reply to an interpellation regarding Morocco to-morrow.

TYPHOON IN TOKIO.

Over 100 Killed There and in Yokohama—Many Vessels Missing.

TOKIO, July 26.—More than a hundred persons are believed to have lost their lives early to-day in a typhoon, which swept over Tokio and Yokohama. Forty bodies were recovered this morning in the Suzaki district, including twenty-three occupants of a disorderly house, which was washed away before the tenants could escape.

The property loss will be large. Many fishing vessels and small coastwise craft are missing.

THE POPE BETTER.

Temperature Nearly Normal and His Throat in Better Condition.

ROME, July 26.—Pope Pius had a restless night last night, due to feverishness, but this morning his throat was not so sore and the hoarseness had lessened.

The Pope was better to-night, his temperature being nearly normal. The doctors, however, refused to set any date upon which he might resume his audiences.

IS GOODWIN TO WED AGAIN?

Reported That Marjorie Moreland Is to be Actor's Fifth Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 26.—A sister of Miss Marjorie Moreland (Marjorie Parrott in home life) said to-day that her family did not know anything about the report from Los Angeles to the effect that Miss Moreland would soon become the fifth wife of Nat C. Goodwin, the actor, who is summering at Santa Monica, Cal.

Miss Moreland was leading lady for Mr. Goodwin last season in his vaudeville work. Prior to that she had supported William Faversham. She is a daughter of the late George W. Parrott, who died a few weeks ago, and the family home is at 120½ Asquith Street.

Miss Moreland, her sister said, left for Los Angeles yesterday afternoon. She came here upon receiving news of her father's death and remained some time with her family. Miss Parrott said she did not know what her sister's plans were.

BELLEVUE SUSPECTS HAVEN'T CHOLERA

Test in Orderly's Case Shows No Trace—Mack's Symptoms Favorable.

THE KENNEBEC RELEASED

One of Her Crew Held for Examination, the Others Let Go—Two More Liners Held at Quarantine.

Edgar Herrmann, the twenty-one-year-old Bellevue Hospital orderly, who developed suspicious symptoms shortly after taking care of Manuel Bermudes, the Spanish sailor, who was sent to Swinburne Island, is probably not suffering from cholera, according to Dr. George O'Hanlon, Superintendent of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals. Bacteriological tests completed yesterday showed no trace of the disease. Gastro-enteritis, the doctors think, is the orderly's complaint. He will be kept in his isolation tent for ten days, however, just as is being done with the cholera suspects at Quarantine.

Louis Mack, an east side laborer, who was taken to Bellevue on Tuesday night, and who was temporarily isolated, developed no suspicious symptoms yesterday. Dr. O'Hanlon said yesterday that he was quite sure Mack hadn't cholera, but cultures had been taken to make certain. A report on the analysis of the cultures will be made to-day.

One of the fifty-one members of the crew of the Kennebec, the Hudson River steamboat on which Bermudes worked as a fireman just before he walked into Bellevue Hospital suffering from cholera, was detained yesterday on the Willard Parker Hospital grounds as a suspect, largely because he had symptoms of Summer complaint. Dr. Robert J. Wilson of the hospital had cultures taken, and a report will be made on these cultures to-day. The Kennebec, after being thoroughly fumigated, was released yesterday with the rest of her crew, and returned to her West Houston Street pier to make her regular Albany trip.

The steamships Carpathia, from Naples, and Berlin, from Gibraltar, were both held at Quarantine yesterday by Dr. Doty because they had suspicious cases aboard. There were two suspicious cases on the Berlin and one on the Carpathia. Analyses of cultures from these three patients will be reported on this morning, and the vessels will be held till then. There were two suspicious cases, only, on board the Oceania, from Naples, which was held up at Quarantine on Tuesday. The Oceania remained at Quarantine yesterday. Reports from cultures taken from the two passengers will be made by Dr. Doty's bacteriologists to-day.

CAMORRA'S LAWYERS RELENT

Return to Court and Trial Is Resumed —Ambassador Leishman Present.

VITERBO, July 26.—The striking attorneys for the defense returned to court to-day, and the trial of the Camorrists was resumed at the point where it had been interrupted when the lawyers, offended at the attack upon the lawyer, Lioy, by Capt. Fabbroni, the Crown witness, withdrew in dudgeon last week.

Speaking for his colleague, Attorney Vecchini explained that the defense retired in protest against the insults and insinuations of the State's witnesses, especially Fabbroni. However, in view of their duty to their clients, they had decided to return to their posts. He urged all concerned to desist from the attempt to broaden the trial into a social and political problem, saying that the proceedings should be confined within the limits of an ordinary criminal case.

Public Prosecutor Santoro congratulated the lawyers on the high sense of duty which had impelled them to return to court, and expressed the hope that no other cloud would darken the proceedings. However, he added, he wished to remark that the position of Lioy among the lawyers for the defense was hard to bear, as for four years in the capacity of a journalist he had assailed Fabbroni with insults.

The American Ambassador, John G. A. Leishman, was present at the session. Capt. Fabbroni was on the witness stand during the afternoon, but his testimony was of secondary importance.

New Venezuelan Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Venezuelan Cabinet has resigned. A new Ministry, with Gonzales Guinan as Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been organized by President Gomez. Nothing is known here as to the cause of the Cabinet crisis.

DIAZ HONORED IN PARIS.

Reception in ex-President's Honor Given by the Municipality.

PARIS, July 26.—A reception to Gen. Porfirio Diaz was given by the Municipality at the City Hall to-day.

President Roussel welcomed the ex-President of Mexico as the hero of Mexican independence and a wise administrator who contributed vastly to the economic development of Mexico and prepared her for great destinies.

M. Rousset cabled to the Mexico City Council this message: "Affectionate sympathies. Paris wishes you prosperity."

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All Pullman Cars. All Special Features.
Other good trains at 12.40 and 6.30 p.m.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Best service and sleep to CLEVELAND

Lake Shore Limited
Leaves Grand Central Terminal 5.30 p.m.
Arrives Cleveland—105th Street 6.55 a.m.
" " Union Station 7.15 a.m.

Big Four Limited
Leaves Grand Central Terminal 6.30 p.m.
Arrives Cleveland—105th Street 7.15 a.m.
" " Union Station 7.30 a.m.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Overnight and sleep to CINCINNATI

Southwestern Limited
Leaves Grand Central Terminal 4.00 p.m.
Arrives Cincinnati 8.50 next morning.
All Pullman Cars. All Special Features.
Other good trains at 12.40 and 5.30 p.m.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Water Level and sleep to INDIANAPOLIS

Southwestern Limited
Leaves Grand Central Terminal 4.00 p.m.
Arrives Indianapolis - 9.10 a.m.

Big Four Limited — "Number 41"
Lv. Grand Cen. Ter. 6.30 p.m. — Lv. Grand Cen. Ter. 12.40 p.m.
Ar. Indianapolis 3.00 p.m. — Ar. Indianapolis 11.15 next morning

New York 'Phone, 6310 Madison
Brooklyn 'Phone, 167 Main

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Every special low price advertised by other stores is an advertisement for the lower price at Macy's for the same or better quality. No matter how low they cut we cut lower still. Test this to-day in any department.

LOOK THROUGH THIS LAST-MINUTE LIST

We serve in a hurry—Save you time as well as money.

SILK SHETLAND VEILS, 1½ yards long; 18 inches wide; light and heavy mesh; our own importation, [First Floor.] 89c to $1.29

LACE TRIMMED BLOUSES, special sale, [Second Floor.] 39c, 49c, 69c, 89c & up

BATHING SUITS FOR WOMEN, ranging from $1.89 to $28.49

RAINCOATS FOR WOMEN AND MISSES, "Slip-on" models; tan and gray rubber; cotton lined, [Second Floor.] $3.96

"LALLAPALOOSA" BEACH HATS for men, women and children, [First Floor.] 10c, 39c, 69c

GREEN PARASOLS, most popular color of the season [Main Floor.] 79c

BATHING SUITS FOR MEN, two-piece model, of all-wool worsted, $1.98

FRENCH-KNIT two-piece suits of all-wool worsted..... $2.97 [Fifth Floor.]

WHITE DUCK TROUSERS..$1.49
FLANNEL TROUSERS, white or pencil-striped..... $4.75
YOUNG MEN'S ALL-WOOL SUITS, sizes 30 to 36; special..$9.75 [Fifth Floor.]

"HAKHAK"—the fashionable brown straw hat for men..Now $1.49

MEN'S RAINCOATS, single-texture tan-colored repp; thoroughly waterproof [Fifth Floor.] $5.50

MEN'S TAN LINEN TRAVELING CAPS.....49c and 86c
MEN'S OUTING HATS, white duck or khaki..[Fifth Floor.]..39c
MANILA CIGARS, Exquisito size; box of 50. [Fifth Floor.] $1.49

BLANK CHECK BOOKS.....4c
HARD RUBBER FOUNTAIN PEN, 49c
BOX HASTY NOTE PAPER..49c
POPULAR NOVELS, [Main Floor.] 98c to $1.24

"MILLE DOLCE" CHOCOLATES, best quality and assortment; no two alike; box, about 2 lbs. $1.24 [First Floor and Basement.]

"DENTIFRICIA TOOTH POWDER," with Prophylactum; extra size can.....16c
MACY'S "NUMBERTWO" TOOTH BRUSHES....24c
"CHERIE" TALCUM POWDER.....9c
"CHERIE" TOILET WATER 79c
"CHERIE" COMPLEXION POWDER.....49c
COMPLEXION TOILET SOAP, [First Floor.] 12c

Smith Gray & Co.

Foremost Clothiers Since 1845

Nearly 3,000 Smith Gray & Co. Blue Serge Suits Reduced

5.00 to 15.00

Here are suits that at regular prices have been conceded the standard Blue Serge Suit values of New York. Now—at these reduced prices—they represent an extreme of value and a standard of quality not to be found elsewhere in Blue Serge Suits.

The fabrics which comprise the assortment are those only which, after every service, weather and color test, have proven that they are worthy of entering into a Smith Gray & Co. garment—proven that they will not fade, nor cockle, nor pull—proven that by the Smith Gray & Co. special process of natural finishing, the likelihood of shine is reduced to a minimum and that the assurance of perfect shape retention is absolute.

Smith Gray & Co. serge tailoring represents such cumulative results as are only possible after sixty-six years of fine serge tailoring.

These are the reasons why Smith Gray & Co. Serge Suits are the recognized standard of Blue Serge Suits at regular prices, and at these radical reductions they represent a value impossible under any other conditions.

There are more than a dozen correct and distinctive Smith Gray & Co. models for men, young men and boys—full, half and quarter lined.

Fabric, tailoring, style and assortment considered, this is the most important event New York has known in years.

18.00 and 20.00 Young Men's Blue Serge Suits (Sizes 32 to 36 only)..... 12.50
22.50 and 25.00 Standard Blue Serge Suits..... 15.00
25.00 and 27.50 Blue Serge Suits of fine all Australian stock fabrics..... 17.50
30.00 and 32.50 Blue Serge Suits in exclusive new weaves..... 20.00
35.00 and 40.00 English Weave Standard Blue Serge Suits..... 25.00

Smith Gray & Co.

Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.

Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 8th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

ANOTHER SUBWAY CONTRACT IS LET

Covers a Section Which Can Only Go to the B. R. T.—Estimate Board Still to Approve It.

LAW FIRM STRANGELY ACTIVE

One of Its Clerks Asked for a Copy of the Contractors' Waiver for a Newspaper and Didn't Get It.

Another contract for subway construction work was let yesterday by the Public Service Commission, this one covering the section of the Lexington Avenue line between Twenty-sixth and Fourteenth Streets. The section figures in the award to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and is not part of the subway layout which was offered to the Interborough. The contract for construction goes to the Metropolitan Contracting Company, a concern in which Boston interests predominate. The bid amounts to $2,419,127.

The contract will go over to the Board of Estimate to-day for its approval. Controller Prendergast will move the approval of the contract, and, as the opposition of the Mayor, Borough President Gresser, and Borough President Steers will prevent the unanimous vote necessary to pass a resolution at its first presentation, the Controller will move to hold a special meeting next week, at which the final vote may be taken. The contractor will have ten days thereafter to file a bond and sixty days within which to begin work.

Before sailing for Europe yesterday President Mitchel of the Aldermen said that construction work on subways ought to begin within the next ten days, and further construction work should and would go on just as fast as the Public Service Commission could prepare the plans and specifications and let contracts.

"Even if we never had an operating contract with either of the companies with whom we were in negotiation," said Mr. Mitchel, "if the Public Service Commission goes ahead, we are assured of a complete subway system under construction in the next few months. That is exactly what I advocated when I came out for municipal construction to be followed by the letting of operating contracts. For all practical services the system will be the Triborough, with the very important addition of the Broadway loop.

"The contracts for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit will be prepared as fast as the Public Service Commission can do it, and then advertised for bids. The Brooklyn company undoubtedly will be the successful bidder, as the contracts will make it possible only for that company to meet the requirements. Had the Interborough made terms with the city the contracts would have been so drawn as to fit the peculiar physical conditions of that company's lines. These conditions are not fixed by law. So many statements have been made to the effect that the matter is still in the air and unsettled, while in point of fact it has been settled as to construction and operation, and the best evidence of that settlement is the letting of contracts for construction.

"There will be three or four separate operating contracts, but one will not be awarded without the others, because the contracts will be so drawn that no one of the contracts will be awarded without the others. The Lexington Avenue route, for instance, will not be let to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit unless it takes the Broadway line, nor the Broadway line unless it accepts the Lexington Avenue line. Neither will the Queens routes be let to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit unless it takes the two other routes, nor the other routes unless it takes the Queens routes."

Further evidence of activity in checking up the legal history of the subway situation came to the Public Service Commission yesterday. It was learned that one of the newspapers which carried the advertisements on the Triborough contracts was called up by the Interborough Company, which asked to see the proof of the advertisement.

A young man named Levy, who used the card of the law firm of Hays, Herschfield & Wolf, called at the office of the commission yesterday afternoon and said he wanted to get a copy of the waiver signed by the subway contractors whose contracts have already been awarded. He explained that his law firm represented The Philadelphia Enquirer, which wanted to print the documents in full.

The waiver covers the release of the contractors' claims for loss of profits due to a reduced bore in the Lexington Avenue tube from the original plans, and is of a purely technical character. Secretary Whitney of the commission questioned the messenger, who explained that Ralph Wolf of the law firm told him that if he had represented himself as a newspaper man he could get anything he wanted at the Public Service Commission. This did not satisfy Mr. Whitney, and he sent the messenger away empty handed.

Inquiry at the local office of The Philadelphia Enquirer brought out the statement that that newspaper, so far as its New York representatives knew, had no knowledge of any attempt to get information about the contractors' waivers, and had no relations with the law firm of Hays, Herschfield & Wolf. Ralph Wolf said it was true that an office boy named Levy had been sent to get certain papers at the office of the commission, but denied that he had told Levy to use the name of The Philadelphia Enquirer or any other paper. He refused to tell the name of the client for whom the inquiries were being made.

Later in the day the messenger came back with a letter signed by Mr. Wolf saying that the firm would like to get a copy of the waiver, but as no reason was given for the request Mr. Whitney denied it. The same firm, it was said at the commission's offices yesterday, had been obtaining recently copies of other papers relating to the subway contracts.

LAYS BLAME ON ENGINEER.

T. B. Ford Thinks Curtis Alone Responsible for Bridgeport Wreck.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 26.—State Railroad Commissioner Theodore B. Ford of this city, commenting to-day on the finding of Coroner Clifford E. Wilson, which holds Engineer A. M. Curtis and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company both responsible for the wreck of the Federal Express two weeks ago, expressed the opinion that Engineer Curtis was entirely at fault and disagreed with the Coroner's finding that the railroad company was to blame in the matter.

With reference to the cross-over at which the accident occurred, he was of the opinion that a longer cross-over would have been safer. From the railway construction point of view he did not think the cross-over could have been located at any other point. He said further that it had been in use for several years since the elevation of the tracks, and there had been no accident there until that of the Federal Express.

If Curtis had regarded the signals, Mr. Ford said, the wreck would not have occurred. It was dangerous for a train to take the cross-over at sixty miles an hour, but he thought it could be taken safely at thirty miles.

HANDWRITING AS EVIDENCE.

Detective's Reports Not Admitted for Comparison with Letters.

ERIE, Penn., July 26.—In the trial of Gilbert B. Perkins and Charles Franklin, private detectives under indictment here for using the mails to defraud, Judge Charles H. Orr refused to allow reports written by Franklin to go before experts as standard writings of the defendant.

The court overruled the objection of the Government to have the anonymous letter from Cleveland taken into consideration by their handwriting experts.

Dr. Albert H. Hamilton of Auburn, N. Y., declared on the stand that the Cleveland letter and "Black Hand" letters received by Mr. Strong here were written by the same person.

NEW BANK EXAMINER HERE.

Successor to Charles A. Hanna Has Had Long Experience in the West.

Edward Rorebeck, the newly appointed National Bank Examiner for the New York district, was at his office here yesterday. He will formally take charge at the beginning of next week, when the present examiner, Charles A. Hanna, retires to assume his post as the newly appointed Chief Examiner of the New York Clearing House.

Mr. Rorebeck comes to the New York district from Chicago, where he has for several years been in charge of the examination of the National banks in that city, as well as in St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, and Detroit. Before taking charge of the National bank examinations in these cities Mr. Rorebeck was an examiner of National banks in California and other Western States. His experience in the West, it is thought, will be helpful in his work in New York banks which have very extensive relations with banks in the interior.

The organization of the Clearing House examining force has not yet been completed, but will be shortly. At the outset it is expected that there will be a force of ten examiners under Mr. Hanna. Examinations of the members of the Clearing House will be made at irregular periods, as is now the custom in the examination of National and State banks by the National and State examiners. The trust companies in the Clearing House as well as the banks will, of course, be subject to the Clearing House examinations.

HOW HIRSCH WAS KILLED.

Headlight of Car Offering Help Blinded Driver of Colliding Auto.

Charles Hirsch, the young Brooklyn man who was struck and killed by an automobile yesterday morning as he was bending over to repair his own car on Pelham Parkway, probably owed his death to the presence of a car that had stopped at the sight of a breakdown to see if there was any Samaritan work to be done. This car, driving in the opposite direction and carrying the huge headlights that are forbidden in the lower part of the city, drew up alongside and a man sang out:

"Can I be of any assistance to you?"

Hirsch was bending over, his body shutting off the rays of his own tail light, and said he would let the stranger know in a minute. Just then, out of the darkness to the east, came the car owned by John R. Giles of South Norwalk, Conn., and driven by a chauffeur, who, blinded to all else in the landscape by the big headlights, swerved to the right and crashed into Hirsch's machine, crushing him so that he died in a few moments.

The car with the headlights speeded on to Woodmansten Inn to send in an ambulance call, and did not return. Fortunately Hirsch's friends had all alighted from his machine and were standing about when the accident happened.

Hirsch lived with his family at 630 Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn, and only a few weeks ago he had bought the car with his savings and planned to make a money-maker of it. There were many dependent on his support. John Wottka, the chauffeur driving the car that struck Hirsch, was held by Magistrate House in $5,000 bail to wait the action of the Coroner.

PANAMA EXPOSITION SITE.

San Francisco Making Ready for Exhibiton in 1915.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The site of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to be held here in 1915, has been selected after several months of conference.

The industrial buildings and other temporary structures will be placed at Harbor View on the bay shore, overlooking the entrance to the barbor. All permanent buildings will be placed in Golden Gate Park, excepting an enormous convention hall to be located at the civic centre of the city, Van Ness Avenue and Market Street.

Other permanent improvements will be made along the whole water front from the Cliff House, on the ocean, to the ferry building on the bay. A part of the fair will be placed in Lincoln Park, which stands on the most westerly point of the city overlooking the Golden Gate itself.

The various parts of the exposition will be connected with each other by boulevards.

DELAY IN BUTLER SUIT.

Mrs. de Acosta's Counsel Appeals from Order for a Bill of Particulars.

Counsel for Mrs. Beatrice de Acosta, who recently brought suit for $53,000 against Joseph G. Butler, Jr., of Youngstown, Ohio, for his alleged failure to abide by the terms made in an agreement to compromise a "certain suit," filed notice of appeal yesterday from an order compelling him to furnish a bill of particulars in the complaint.

Butler's counsel obtained recently such an order from the Supreme Court which was to be operative in ten days. The notice of appeal acts as a stay, and the matter will not again come up unitil the Fall, when the Appellate Division meets. Butler is said to be on his way here from Europe.

LOWELL REPLIES TO GAYNOR.

Says He Did Not Suppress Mayor's Letters—Little's Denial.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 26.—Those who have followed the controversy between Mayor Gaynor of New York and President Lowell of Harvard regarding the conduct of the New York Board of Education will be interested in the statement made by President Lowell to-day, in which he denies he suppressed a letter written him by Mayor Gaynor during the controversy, while he allowed one of his own to be published.

"I did not suppress Mayor Gaynor's letters," declares President Lowell. "His previous letter he sent to the newspapers, and I read it there before I got the original. I in no way prevented him from sending this last one to the papers if he so desired. When I wrote him in New York it was understood that my letters could be published if he wanted them to be.

"The only meaning that I can find in the Mayor's action is that he wished to draw attention to the affair—in other words, to give it free advertising."

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BROOKLINE, Mass., July 26.—I have seen no letters of Gaynor to Lowell. Statement in The Traveller that I said "these letters contained matter worthy of suppression" or that "these letters were suppressed" is false.

C. C. LITTLE,
Secretary to the Corporation, Harvard University.

VETERAN KILLED BY AUTO.

Son of Stamford Physician Held on Charge of Manslaughter.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 26.—Richard M. Pierson, son of Dr. Samuel Pierson, a prominent physician of this city, was charged with manslaughter in the City Court to-day and held for further hearing on Saturday under bonds of $1,000 in connection with the death of Noah F. Scofield, who was struck and fatally injured by an automobile driven by Pierson last night on the Shippan Road.

Scofield, who was sixty-nine years old and a veteran of the civil war died at the hospital.

In the automobile with Pierson were Mrs. Loa Herrick of this city and her brother, Paul Howes. Pierson says that he had the machine's lights going and was traveling at a moderate speed. No one in the car saw Scofield and they only knew that some object had been hit when they felt the bump. The car was stopped and a search revealed Scofield lying in the roadway. He was picked up and taken in the car to the hospital.

Pierson was arrested and spent the night in the lockup.

FIGHT BEGUN TO END ALL GRADE CROSSINGS

Highways Association Finds 135 Persons Killed or Injured Since Jan. 1.

95 ACCIDENTS IN 3 STATES

Of These 36 Were Near This City, Says Col. Cornell, Stirred to Action by Double Auto Accident at Woodside, L. I.

The National Highways Protective Association has determined to enter at once on a campaign against grade crossings. It has been aroused to begin this through the large number of persons killed and injured in this and two neighboring States in the last seven months, which has been found to be far larger than the officers of the association had until now any idea.

Members of the association, stirred by the accident at the Woodside Avenue grade crossing a few days ago, when two automobiles were demolished, one person killed, and two injured, authorized the preparation of a list of all the grade-crossing accidents in this State, New Jersey, and Connecticut since the first of the year. Col. Edward S. Cornell, Secretary of the association, completed this list yesterday, and so surprised were the officers of the association at the number of persons killed and injured and the number of vehicles wrecked, that it was decided to begin a fight to have abolished as soon as possible grade crossings everywhere in this State, but particularly in the neighborhood of this city and Buffalo, where most of such accidents occur.

Officers of the association say the railroads are no more to blame than the local governments which share with the railway companies the cost of eliminating the crossings and often not as much so, as the railways frequently are more willing to appropriate money for the purpose than are the local authorities.

Col. Cornell finds that in the seven months of this year there have been ninety-five grade-crossing accidents in this State, New Jersey, and Connecticut, with fifty-nine persons killed and sixty-seven injured.

While only 11 per cent. of such accidents occurred in Long Island, where there are said to be more crossings at grade than in any territory of similar size in the State, a far larger percentage of accidents occurred near this city than elsewhere, with Buffalo running a close second. Col. Cornell says this was to be expected since not only are the crossings in the vicinity of the big centres in great number, but the traffic over them is much heavier.

Here is a list of grade-crossing accidents near this city since Jan. 1, with the number of persons killed or injured, and vehicles demolished:

Jan. 16—Man killed and woman seriously injured, Elizabethport Station, N. J., Jersey Central Railroad.

Jan. 19—Man killed and buggy demolished, Covert Avenue crossing, Floral Park, L. I., Long Island Railroad.

Jan. 19—Man and horse killed and wagon demolished, Woodside crossing, Long Island Railroad.

Jan. 20—Man killed near Gould Avenue crossing, Paterson, N. J., Erie Railroad.

Jan. 24—Man killed and wagon demolished, Salem Street crossing, Dover, N. J., Jersey Central.

Jan. 27—Two men injured and auto truck wrecked, Iselin crossing, New Brunswick, N. J., Pennsylvania Railroad.

Feb. 1—Man injured, horse killed, and wagon demolished, Bayport Avenue crossing, Sayville, L. I., Long Island Railroad.

Feb. 3—Horse killed and carriage demolished, Long Branch crossing, Long Branch, N. J., Jersey Central.

Feb. 4—Woman killed, Jarvis Street crossing, Middletown, N. Y., Erie Railroad.

Feb. 13—Man killed, Gates Avenue crossing, Hoboken, N. J., Lehigh Valley Railroad.

March 7—Man seriously injured, Broadway crossing, Paterson, N. J.

March 13—Woman killed at crossing near Palmyra, N. J., Pennsylvania Railroad.

March 14—Man severely injured, Brooklyn Avenue crossing, Long Island Railroad.

March 15—Man injured at crossing near Matawan, N. J.

March 17—Man injured and wagon wrecked at crossing near South Glassboro, N. J.

March 21—Man injured and automobile wrecked, Orange Avenue crossing, Suffern, N. Y., Erie Railroad.

March 25—Three persons injured and taxicab wrecked, Thomson Avenue crossing, Woodside, L. I., Long Island Railroad.

April 7—Two men seriously injured, horse killed, and wagon demolished, Maurer crossing, Perth Amboy, N. J., Jersey Central.

April 17—Two women and a man killed at crossing, Elizabeth, N. J., Jersey Central.

April 23—Man on motor cycle seriously injured, South Street crossing, Mount Kisco, N. Y., New York Central.

April 26—Man killed, Houston Avenue crossing, Middletown, N. Y., Erie Railroad.

May 3—Boy killed, Elizabeth Avenue crossing, Elizabeth, N. J., Jersey Central.

May 5—Boy injured, Sixth Avenue crossing, Paterson, N. J., Erie Railroad.

May 20—Two men seriously injured and auto truck wrecked, Lafayette Street crossing, Paterson.

May 24—Man seriously injured, Broadway crossing, Paterson, N. J.

May 25—Girl killed, Main railroad crossing, Camden, N. J., Pennsylvania Railroad.

June 5—One killed and three seriously injured, crossing in Amboy, N. J., Pennsylvania Railroad.

June 18—Two men killed and automobile wrecked, crossing in Westbury, L. I., Long Island Railroad.

June 27—Auto truck demolished, Sweesay crossing, Riverhead, L. I., Long Island Railroad.

July 3—Five persons killed and two injured, Glendale, L. I., Long Island Railroad.

July 6—Two men killed and wagon demolished, Caldwell, N. J., Erie Railroad.

July 14—Two persons injured and auto wrecked, Ocean Parkway, L. I., Long Island Railroad.

July 15—Automobile wrecked, Rutgers Street crossing, Belleville, N. J., Erie Railroad.

July 17—Man injured and automobile wrecked, Seaview Avenue crossing, Dongan Hills, S. I., Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad.

July 17—Boy and horse killed and buggy demolished, Somerville, N. J., Pennsylvania Railroad.

July 26—One killed, two injured, and two automobiles wrecked, Thompson Avenue crossing, near Winfield, L. I., Long Island Railroad.

Col. Cornell says that in these thirty-six accidents and fifty-nine others in other parts of the three States included in the survey, show that in seven months 46 men and 13 women were killed, 61 men and 6 women seriously injured, 9 children killed or badly injured, 22 horses killed, and 32 horse-drawn vehicles and 14 automobiles demolished.

Officers of the Highway Protective Association, pointing to these figures, say their organization is fully justified in agitating the abolishment of grade crossings.

BACK TO PRISON AT 70.

Appeal of Aged Criminal for Mercy Touches the Court.

There was scarcely a dry eye in the courtroom yesterday when George Miller, 70 years old, of 280 Bowery, who has spent most of his life in prison, told his story before Judge Crain in General Sessions after entering his plea of guilty to burglary in the third degree.

Miller was charged with throwing a brick through the window of the jewelry store of B. F. Walker, at 237 Fifth Avenue, on the night of July 14 last and stealing a cheap pair of eyeglasses. He is nearly bent double with age and hard prison labor, and is almost blind. His left arm was recently amputated. He said:

"Your Honor, I am an old man and cannot see you from where I stand. I have been a desperate criminal and have served time in many prisons, as your Honor will see by my record. I was desperate, your Honor, when I threw that brick through Mr. Walker's window. I had just left the hospital where they had cut off my arm, and could not see to walk the streets. I swear that I had no intention of stealing anything but the eyeglasses and they were cheap. I could have taken a great deal more if I wished, but I am old and crippled, and only wanted to see my way."

The old man could say no more for a few minutes he was so overcome by emotion. Finally he almost shouted:

"My God! You cannot realize what it is to be almost blind!"

Judge Crain, who had listened patiently to the old criminal, replied:

"I believe your story, and the probation officer has substantiated it, but recommends that you be sent to Sing Sing. However, I am not going to do so in spite of your many convictions, and, taking into consideration your age and weakened condition, I will sentence you to three months in the penitentiary."

MITCHEL GOES ABROAD.

Takes a Parting Shot at Gaynor Charter and Bill Aimed Against Him.

John Purroy Mitchel, President of the Aldermen, sailed yesterday on the Olympic for a six weeks' trip through England, France, and Germany. Before sailing Mr. Mitchel said a few things against the new city charter which is being fathered by Mayor Gaynor, and a hearing on which will be held next month.

"The charter," he said, "has a great many defects. It shows evidence of very hasty and ill-considered work. It omits those things which would make charter revision desirable and includes many of those things which would make revision undesirable and dangerous.

"I believe that the present city charter would answer if we could have strict enforcement of the laws and a wise and economical government, with serious defects remedied by proper executive action. In view of the dangerous features in the proposed new charter I believe it would be far better to get along with the present one if we could have such vigorous executive action."

"What do you think of the bill in the Legislature giving the Mayor the power to designate the acting Mayor?" Mr. Mitchell was asked.

"The only reason that I can see for it," he replied, "is that they are afraid of me and if they are they will pass it. It seems to me that to pass such a bill would not only be stultifying to the Legislature but embarrassing to the Mayor. It would mean that interests represented by the Legislature were fearful of some action that I might take and that certain interests controlling the Legislature believed that the Mayor was also fearful of such action on my part. I myself do not believe that he is, and I should think that the Mayor would take exception to any such intimation."

LAUNCH NEW LINER TO-DAY.

Wife of Ambassador Reid to Name the Laconia of the Cunard Line.

The Cunard Line announced yesterday that the new steamship Laconia, sister to the Franconia, both 18,000 tons, will be launched at Wallsend-on-Tyne at 4 P. M. to-day from the yard of Swan & Hunter, where the Mauretania was built. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, wife of the United States Ambassador, will name the ship, and the Ambassador will be present.

The Laconia will be the first liner in the North Atlantic service to be fitted with anti-rolling tanks, a new idea to keep ships on an even keel. The Aquitania, now in course of construction, will be approximately 900 feet in length and 50,000 gross tonnage.

B. R. T. WILL TEST 5-CENT CONEY FARE

Ten-Cent Round Trip if You Start Between 6 and 9 A. M. and Return Between 2 and 4:30 P. M.

SERVICE TO BEGIN AUG. 1

Will Last for Two Months as a Charitable Experiment—Limited to the Elevated Lines.

After a conference between Col. T. S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and Chairman William R. Willcox of the Public Service Commission, at the offices of the commission yesterday afternoon, it was announced that the Brooklyn company, beginning Aug. 1, would sell a ten cent ticket on its elevated lines, between the hours of 6 and 9 in the morning, good for a ride to Coney Island and a return trip between the hours of 2 and 4:30 in the afternoon. The arrangement is experimental only, and it is to remain in force for two months so that the commission and the company can tell the effect of the plan.

The plan came as a voluntary concession by the Brooklyn company, as a result of an inquiry that the Public Service Commission began into the feasibility of a five cent rate to Coney, in hours when the cars of the company are running nearly empty, and a five cent fare back in the afternoon when the cars running toward New York are more or less in the same condition. It was figured that poor people would be able to benefit by the arrangement without unduly reducing the company's revenues. Col. Williams expressed an entire willingness to try out the plan. Here is his letter:

Hon. William R. Willcox, Chairman, Public Service Commission.

Dear Sir:—We have considered the suggestion made by members of your commission to our counsel at the hearing on Monday last in the Coney Island fare matter to the effect that in order to enable women, children, and needy persons during the Summer months to get to the seashore at less than the present rate of fare we should try the experiment of making a special rate, to be effective during certain hours of the day, the hours selected being those in which the travel to or from Coney Island is ordinarily light. Such a discriminating rate of fare presents difficulties, and the result of its inauguration is doubtful, but the suggestion having been advanced, as we understand it, largely in the interest of charity we are disposed voluntarily to give it a trial.

Our proposal is that with the exception of Saturdays and Sundays (and legal holidays) we will sell at the stations of our elevated lines between the hours of 6 A. M. and 9 A. M. a special ticket for ten cents, which will enable persons between such hours to go to Coney Island, such tickets being good for return trip from Coney Island between the hours of 2 P. M. and 4:30 P. M.; this privilege to begin as soon as tickets therefor can be prepared (probably about Aug. 1) and to continue until Oct. 1, with no commitment on the part of the company to a continuance of the arrangement after this season, although we frankly say that if the experiment should not be too costly our disposition would be to make the same arrangement in succeeding seasons.

We propose the limitation of the service to the elevated lines because these lines furnish the safest, most frequent, and rapid service to the island.

In making this concession, however, in the interest of those who may feel unable to get to the seashore during the Summer months at the present rate of fare, we are still of the opinion that the present rate is not unreasonably high, considering the character of the service, and that we cannot without loss perform this service at the rate of five cents, and your commission has so recently passed upon the question that we assume no further argument in justification of our position is necessary.

We desire, therefore, to have the arrangement outlined above (if it meets the approval of your commission) regarded as an experimental one, and in adopting voluntarily your suggestion we wish to have it distinctly understood that in our opinion the lower rate during the hours mentioned is less than a reasonable one, and is accepted as an experiment in order to offer a fresh air privilege to those who otherwise might not be able to enjoy it. Very truly yours,

T. S. WILLIAMS,
President.

After receiving Col. Williams's letter, the Public Service Commission adjourned the hearing on the 5-cent fare from to-day to Oct. 1.

Aid from Times Readers.

THE TIMES has received $1 from "A Friend" for Charles Werner. Previous contributions amount to $122, making the total received to date $123. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor acknowledges receipt of $15 from "J. E. T." in response to its appeal published in THE TIMES for the Fresh Air Fund.

Mid-Summer Sale of Brill Summer Suits for Men

Summer Suits, that are regularly worth $15.00	*Now* $10.00
Summer Suits, regularly $15, $18 and $20	*Now* $13.50
Summer Suits, that are regularly $22 and $25	*Now* $18.00
Silk Lined Blue Serge Suits, regularly worth $30	*Now* $22.00

We have not waited until the season's end to make these reductions, but have done so at a time when you can make immediate use of any suit you buy at these unusually low prices. Every suit is right from our regular stock; with all those splendid qualities which have made Brill Clothes famous as the very best values to be had. Fabrics, designs, and models are the newest, coolest, and most desirable brought out this Summer.

The $10 Suits are not on sale at the 49th St. Store

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY at 49th St. 279 BROADWAY, near Chambers St.
47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich. 125th STREET, at 3d Ave.
UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, West of Broadway.

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.

Cooling Showers

are as close as Nature can come to the cooling, refreshing and thirst-quenching deliciousness of

Coca-Cola

Takes the edge off of "street heat" —relieves work and weather weariness and satisfies that "city-thirst."

Delicious—Refreshing Wholesome

5c Everywhere

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY,
ATLANTA, GA.

Send for our interesting booklet, "The Truth About Coca-Cola."

A scene along Michigan Ave. and Grant Park, Chicago

Wm Vogel & Son

ANNOUNCE THIS SPECIAL ONE WEEK EVENT, WHICH BEGAN WITH JULY 21ST AND ENDS WITH JULY 29TH.

PURE SILK KNIT SCARFS, $1.00

REGULARLY 1.35.

THE OBJECT OF THIS MOVEMENT IS TO REDUCE STOCKS BEFORE REPLENISHMENT ON AUGUST 1ST. ALL OF THESE SCARFS ARE WOVEN ON HAND LOOMS, BUILT IN THURINGEN, GERMANY, AND IMPORTED FOR THE SPECIAL USE OF WM. VOGEL & SON. 2.00 AND 2.50 SCARFS PRODUCED BY OTHER METHODS DO NOT SURPASS THESE 1.35 CROCHET AND ACCORDION KNIT SCARFS ON SALE FOR THIS EVENT ONLY AT 1.00.

HALF-PRICE SALE OF MEN'S SUITS & OVERCOATS

INCLUDED IS THE GREATER PART OF THE STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS & SPRING & FALL OVERCOATS. ORIGINAL PRICES REMAIN ON THE GARMENTS—AND ALL GARMENTS WILL BE SOLD AT ONE HALF THE MARKED PRICE.

WM. VOGEL & SON

TIMES SQUARE

Broadway at 44th Street

KNABE TALKS on PLAYER-PIANOS

EACH individual has a personal preference as to the tone quality of a Piano.

One will prefer a brilliant tone; another a soft, velvety tone. Some an action that is very light; others, an action that is very firm. Hence in the selection of a player-piano each purchaser should have an opportunity to satisfy his own taste as to the tonal quality of the Piano.

Here only is this opportunity offered. You do not have to take a Piano not entirely satisfactory in order to procure the desired type of player mechanism. Here you can exercise personal selection both as to piano and type of player mechanism and we will furnish the combined instrument.

We invite a careful investigation, which involves no obligation whatever. Liberal allowance on pianos taken in exchange. Convenient terms.

(To be continued.)

WM. KNABE & CO.
5th Ave. and 39th St.
Established 1837.

Healthful, refreshing, invigorating, as a summer beverage.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

has no equal. Half the ills incident to the heated term could be avoided by the regular use of Rose's Lime Juice. When that languid feeling comes try a tablespoonful in a glass of water. Quenches thirst, cools the blood and tones the stomach—in a word, satisfies. Ask for it at any fountain.

Importers,
James P. Smith & Co., New York.
At Fountains, Druggists and Grocers.

¶We can supply you with a very attractive pen-holder with your advertisement thereon, for $15.00 per thousand.

CORLIES, MACY & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1857
STATIONERS
STORE, . . 40 John Street
FACTORY, . . 441 Pearl Street

Daniell's.
Sale of PARASOLS
500 Taffeta Silk Parasols, all the leading shades, including Hunter Green; regularly sold at 2.00; for this sale 1.25
TRAVELLING BAGS
Sole leather, 16 in., leather lined throughout, corners well reinforced; regularly sold at 6.00; for this sale 4.75
Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

The Telephone—
Everybody uses it. The world depends on it. Have you telephones enough?
New York Telephone Co.

All coffee ills yield to well-made
Postum
Be sure it's well boiled.

The Washburn-Crosby Company's famous Gold Medal Flour has all the bread, biscuit, cake, and pastry-making qualities of the finest wheat concentrated in it. It bakes more to the pound than other flour, saves money as well as the extra work and worry occasioned by the use of flour of less uniform quality. That is why knowing housewives always demand it.

The SOUPS of Signor ALGHIERI
Grand Chef de Cuisine at Park & Tilford's

Read the Want advertisements on the next to the last page.

WHAT "PUREST" MEANS
A chemical analysis of water from any source will show elements other than water.
An analysis of
SUN-RAY
has proven it to be the purest and most palatable of them all.
BOTTLED ONLY AT THE SPRING.
Still or Sparkling—At All Grocers.
SUN-RAY WATER CO.,
BROADWAY & 34TH ST., NEW YORK
Telephone 6874 Murray Hill

YOAKUM SEES LOSS IN FARM MARKETING

Distribution of Products the Problem Not Yet Solved in This Country.

CITES DENMARK'S SYSTEM

Chairman of Rock Island Tells Farmers' Congress at Dallas How Millions Could Be Saved.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, July 26.—In a speech to-day before the Farmers' Congress in this city, Benjamin F. Yoakum, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Rock Island and the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad system, discussed the excessive cost of marketing agricultural and manufactured products in the United States. He said in part:

"There are in Texas 1,500,000 people engaged in producing from the soil. No other State in the Union is making such rapid headway in agricultural production. Therefore Texas has more to gain than any other State by improved conditions in marketing. The farmers do not get as much as they should for their products, and no one can improvep this but the farmers themselves.

"According to Government reports, the producer receives 46 cents for products of the farm for which the consumer pays $1. It is not encouraging to the young farmer boys to see that out of every dollar being paid for the products of the farm, their share is only 46 cents, while the remaining 54 cents are distributed among others before these products reach the consuers' tables.

"Last year's agricultural products were worth $9,000,000,000 to the farmers. The Government used farm values in getting figures for this total. Assuming that the farmers kept one-third of the products for their own use the consumers paid over $13,000,000,000 for what the producers received $6,000,000,000.

"The cost of getting the year's products from producers to consumers amounted to the enormous sum of $7,000,000,000. The real problem to deal with is not high cost of living. It is high cost of selling.

Rural Development Slow.

"The industrial exports are increasing over agricultural exports at the rate of seven to one, because factory products are marketed in a more business-like way than farm products. The United States is now exporting $2,000,000 worth of goods a year. In the last twenty-five years our agricultural exports have increased 60 per cent., while our commercial exports have increased nearly 400 per cent. This is certainly a bad showing for the farmers. It is plain that rural development has not kept pace with manufacturing and city growth.

"There may be many reasons for this, but there is one which is more important than all others. That is our long neglect of the business side of farming. The late S. A. Knapp, who had charge of farm demonstration work in the Department of Agriculture, and who had more to do with the recent agricultural development in the South than any one man, used to say that one-eighth of successful farming required scientific knowledge, that three-eighths was an art, and the remainder was simply business. The business end of husbandry had been sadly neglected, and that is the chief reason why agricultural growth makes such a poor showing in comparison with other National development.

Denmark's Economical Marketing.

"The farmers of this country to receive better prices do not have to experiment with untried theories. They only have to copy what others are doing successfully. For instance, the people of Denmark thirty years ago received $12,000,000 for their butter, eggs, and bacon. Then they began the organization of market societies. Now the same character of products bring in over $100,000,000 a year. Nearly all their dairy products are marketed through co-operative creameries, and their egg export societies have 25,000 members. There is no such talk of high cost of living in that little country because they have a system of economical marketing.

"The neighborhood market house will become as important and as popular in American life as the country school house. Popular education has been the strongest force in the development of America. These neighborhood co-operative selling plants will play almost as important a part in our future as the free schools have in the past. They will be of important educational value as they will caus esmall farmers to make close study and application of business methods.

"It will be urged by some city people that the development of thousands or hundreds of thousands of these farm market places to the limit of their usefulness will result in damage to existing business. This alarm is not warranted. Commerce is always aided and not retaded by labor saving machinery and reductions in cost of distribution.

"These neighborhood marketing establishments will place every farmer with ten or forty acres on the same footing as another with more land and greater harvests. They will give to each of these individuals greater independence and their increased share in the proceeds of their husbandry will enable them, through abundant prosperity, to add to their comfort and contentment.

"In conclusion, I want to say that the railroads of the country are interested in production and marketing and are anxious to co-operate with the farmers in every way they can toward bringing around a better understanding and better feeling between the two interests, which are natural partners, and which should work together upon all questions of common interest."

THRONGS SEE OLYMPIC OFF.

Lord Pirrie and Many Notable Americans Among Her Passengers.

It was a social day on the White Star Line pier when the big Olympic sailed for Southampton on her second eastward voyage yesterday afternoon. She took out more than 800 cabin passengers and it looked as though twice as many were down to see them depart. The "all ashore" cries had to be repeated again and again before the big vessel was cleared of visitors. For an hour before she got away a procession of messengers crossed the gangplank carrying on board parting gifts in the shape of bon voyage baskets and flowers.

Lord Pirrie, head of the Harland & Wolf shipbuilding firm, builders of the Olympic, and Lady Pirrie sailed. They came across on the Olympic and are making the round voyage on her so that Lord Pirrie might study the behavior of the vessel. He said he was immensely pleased with her and predicted she would do better when she gets her "sea legs."

Controller Prendergast and a number of city officials were down to the pier to wish John Purroy Mitchel, President of the Aldermen, farewell. He and Mrs. Mitchel have gone abroad on a trip through Southern Europe.

Other passengers were Charles A. Steele of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., with Mrs. Steele and Misses Nancy and Katherine Steele; Col. Robert C. Clowry, N. W. Greenhut, Walter R. Hearn, James Brown Potter, Mrs. William Rockhill, wife of the American Ambassador to Turkey; Mr. and Mrs. George Selfridge, John Wanamaker, Jr., and Miss Marie Wanamaker.

HUGHES ON LONG ISLAND.

Report That He Is In Mount Clemens as F. J. Hayes Is Denied.

It was said here yesterday that United States Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes, former Govtrnor of New York, is spending the Summer with his family at Bridgehampton, L. I., and not at Mount Clemens, Mich., as was reported in dispatches from there.

The dispatches stated that a man who registered at a hotel there as F. J. Hayes of Chicago admitted that he was Justice Hughes, and it was assumed that he was using another name in order to avoid annoyance.

ABLAZE NEAR FUEL BARGE.

Five Men and a Woman Aboard When Lantern Set Launch Afire.

William Shields, owner of a large slice of the water front in the Bath Beach district of Brooklyn, was mourning yesterday the loss of a $800 motor boat purchased a week ago, but was also receiving congratulations on the escape from serious injury or death of himself and a party of friends who were his guests on board late Tuesday night when the boat burned in Gravesend Bay.

The party left the Ben Ma Chree Boat Club float at the foot of Bay Twenty-second Street for a night sail. The boat was a 27-foot glass-cabin launch, equipped with a six horse power engine. On board, besides Mr. Shields, were Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Jewesson, Richard Flagel, and two other men.

On the way out they stopped at the gasoline barge that is moored in the bay to replenish fuel supplies. Ten gallons of gasoline had been safely put into the small boat's tank and the party was about ready to proceed when a gust of wind set the stern light swinging. The next moment the lamp part fell from the lantern frame and dropped directly over the carburetter. Instantly there was a burst of flame that drove the occupants out of the cockpit. Shields and Flagel went overboard. Jewesson jumped into the cabin, where his wife was, and hustled her through one of the windows and aboard the gasoline barge, where the other men also took refuge.

It was not a particularly safe place at that moment. The barge carries two immense tanks of gasoline and many barrels of oil. The man in charge was loudly crying for some one to help him cast the burning boat loose. He and Jewesson managed this, and the launch drifted away on the tide. Meanwhile Jewesson had also tossed a life preserver to Shields, who, weighted down with heavy clothing and heavy shoes, was having difficulty in keeping afloat.

The flames spread rapidly over the drifting launch and finally reached the gasoline tank. There was no explosion, for the intake cover had been left off, but the burning gasoline rose high in the air, and like a great torch illuminated the bay. This brought other small craft to the rescue, and Shields and Flagel were picked up.

When the flames reached down to the water's edge a line was fastened to the bow of the hulk and it was towed into low water. Then the flames got a fresh start, and practically the whole boat was destroyed.

CONFER ON COURT HOUSE.

Civic Organizations Unite to Save City Hall Park.

Civic organizations opposed to the Stilwell bill, placing the choice of a County Court House site in the hands of the Court House Commission if the Board of Estimate fails to approve within six months a site suggested by the Court House Board, sent representatives to a conference last night in the City Club, 55 West Forty-fourth Street. A subcommittee was chosen to place its views before Mayor Gaynor at the public hearing on the bill on Monday.

The conference adopted a plan of constructive suggestion, in accordance with the request of the Mayor, which will be presented to him by A. S. Bard, representing the Association of the Bar; Job E. Hedges, representing the County Lawyers' Association; Grosvenor Atterbury, representing the American Institute of Architects; Joseph M. Proskauer, representing the Citizens' Union, and Robert S. Binkerd, secretary of the City Club.

At the end of the conference Secretary Binkerd said the suggestions had not been reduced to writing, but had been formulated after an informal discussion.

"It was the consensus of opinion that the new County Court House should be located near and to the north of City Hall Park," said Mr. Binkerd.

No more definite location than that had been fixed, Mr. Binkerd said, but three sites having this location have been mentioned as possible locations for a County Court House. These three are the Stewart Building site, at Chambers Street and Broadway; the site directly north of the present Court House in Chambers Street, which may or may not include the new skyscraper of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, and the site suggested by THE NEW YORK TIMES in its issue of July 16 on the irregular plot north of the new Municipal Building, including the plot now occupied by St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church. When it was suggested that it might be thought extravagant to take over the new Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, Mr. Binkerd replied:

"I know of nothing more extravagant than the proposition of destroying a building that cost $13,000,000 and housing the courts in makeshift quarters for six or seven years while a new building is being erected on the present site."

Mr. Binkerd said the conferrees were agreed that the new court house should be a unit in a great civic centre, the first and the most impressive on this continent. THE NEW YORK TIMES's suggestion, reduced to a plan by Architect Hastings and published on July 16, was frequently mentioned as the tangible expression of this idea. Mr. Binkerd said, although the conferrees had not adopted a hard and fast plan.

Those present were A. S. Bard, John De Witt Warner, and Henry D. Williams for the Association of the Bar; Job E. Hedges, Martin G. Saxe, and Charles S. Davison for the County Lawyers' Association; Grosvenor Atterbury and H. Van B. Magonigle for the American Institute of Architects; George F. Kunz and Col. Henry W. Sackett for the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society; Joseph M. Proskauer for the Citizens' Union, and Secretary Binkerd for the City Club.

CAR KILLS BOY, KEEPS ON.

Motorman Refuses to Stop for Five Blocks, Though Told of the Accident.

An excited young man boarded a fast-moving trolley car in Third Avenue at 148th Street last night shouting to the motorman to stop the car.

"You've killed a boy! You've killed a boy!" he yelled.

The motorman did not heed him, nor did the conductor, and then the young man appealed to the crowd to make the motorman stop. At 147th Street several passengers were waiting on the crossing, and the car was stopped, but there was no response to the young man's plea until Policeman Wagner boarded the car a few blocks further on.

Following the car was an angry mob, and, faring violence, Wagner took the crew to the Alexander Avenue Station.

At 145d Street the body of a little boy was found on the car tracks. It was carried to the police station, where Samuel Minkin, a blacksmith of 2,612 Third Avenue, identified it as that of his eleven-year-old son Louis. None was found who had seen the car run over the child, both the motorman, Dennis Donlan of 927 Jennings Street, and the conductor, Joseph Penner of 1,501 Fulton Street, insisting they knew nothing of the accident.

FORMER WIFE SUES DE FOREST

Seeks to Recover Dower Rights In Property She Signed Away.

Nora Stanton Blatch De Forest, the divorced wife of Dr. Lee De Forest, the wireless telegraph inventor, started suit against him in the Supreme Court yesterday through a woman lawyer, Bertha Rembaugh, to recover one-third of the proceeds of the sale of real estate at River Drive, Spuyten Duyvil.

Mrs. De Forest alleges that on June 13, 1911, she signed away her dower rights in the property on Dr. De Forest's representation that she was to get one-third fo the proceeds of the sale. The papers in the case state that the land has been or is about to be sold. After the sale, Mrs. De Forest says, her husband repudiated the agreement. She asks that she be allowed to rescind her release of her dower rights.

Mrs. De Forest is the granddaughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and the daughter of Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch. She herself is a hydraulic engineer and was graduated from Cornell in 1905. While at Cornell Mrs. De Forest was known for her athletic prowess. She married De Forest in 1908 after his first wife had obtained a divorce. The De Forests have one child. In a recent published statement De Forest ascribed his matrimonial difficulties to Mrs. Blatch.

Royal Mail Gets Another Line.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company announced yesterday that it had acquired the Brazilian Lloyd fleet of steamships that trade between this and South American ports. On July 18 it was announced that the Royal Mail had purchased the Lamport & Holt Line, and previously the Royal Mail purchased the fleet of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company on the West Coast of South America. The Nelson Line, which trades between Bristol and Buenos Aires, is the only company now outside the South American Steamship Conference.

DIX APPROVES PLAN AIDING HARBOR TRADE

Cullen and Walker Measures Will Make It Possible to Ship Freight Quicker.

GREATEST SEAPORT PLANNED

Governor Vetoes Four Bills Carrying Appropriations Which Aggregate More Than $365,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 26.—It now rests with the city authorities to make New York the best seaport in the world, the Cullen and Walker bills having been approved by the Governor to-day. One of the Cullen bills authorizes the condemnation of land, the taking of streets along the river front and the lengthening of piers; the other authorizes the incorporation of freight terminal companies, and, with the approval of the Public Service Commission, the operation of short tracks for the terminals.

These bills were drafted by John De Witt Warner and supported by Mayor Gaynor and Dock Commissioner Calvin Tomkins. Mr. Warner, under the bills, will prepare for submission to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment plans for this important work. These plans will consider passenger traffic, exports and imports of freight originating and terminating elewhere, but transhipped at New York and receipts and shipments by rail or water of freight originating or for use in the metropolis.

The transportation act amendment will permit the incorporation of freight terminal companies of the class of the Bush Terminal Company and the New York Dock Company, with some of the powers and responsibilities of common carriers but with authority to more effectually handle the problem of port transshipment, warehousing, and manufacturing. Terminal warehouses may be built on the east side of West Street, and be connected by elevated railroads with the docks and piers.

The Walker Eleventh Avenue bill is a companion measure giving the city authorities the right to exchange land with the New York Central Railroad, which has a railroad franchise through the streets from Spuyten Duyvil to Thirtieth Street. The agreement also extends to a practical solution the problem of track removal from the surface of Eleventh Avenue.

The work of the Governor on the legislative acts, which he made public to-day, consisted of the approval of five and the disapproval of fourteen bills. The plan to incorporate the villages of Fishkill Landing and Matteawan into the city of Beacon, with a commission form of government, is vetoed. Last year when it proposed to form tne city of Melzinger out of these villages, Gov. Hughes vetoed the bill. Gov. Dix says he intends to recommend to the next Legislature the incorporation of Beacon as a third-class city.

Four of the bills vetoed, carried an aggregate of $365,000 in appropriations. They were:

Senator Roosevelt's for $225,000 to extinguish the claim of the heirs of Philip Phillips, for land and main rights in Putnam and Dutchess Counties heretofore conveyed.

Senator Sage's for $100,000 for a viaduct and boulevard to connect the Bethlehem Road with Delaware Avenue, Albany.

Mr. Stiver's for $35,000 for dykes in the Delaware River at Port Jervis.

Mr. Jackson's for $5,000 for a boathouse for naval militia at Buffalo.

The reason for vetoing Senator Grady's bill to increase the amount of property which the New York Law Institute may take and hold from $25,000 to $250,000, is that the general corporation law makes it unnecessary.

In disapproving Senator Burd's bill to authorize Erie County to pay back taxes and issue bonds with which to make the payments, the Governor says the bill assumes that the taxes are illegally collected and that "It waives the statute of limitations, and waives the defense that the moneys in question were voluntarily paid."

G. S. TERRY'S STRANGE WILL

Cuts Off Wife and Children for "Reasons Known" to Them.

The will of George S. Terry, former Assistant Treasurer of the United States in New York, who died on April 14, was filed with the Surrogate for probate yesterday. Mr. Terry left all his estate to Morange Menken, whose address is given as the Hotel Martinique, and cuts off his wife, daughter, and son.

Mr. Terry was well known in political and financial circles in New York, but the petition to the will says that he left "$100 in personal property" and no real property. Galetea M. Menken is made sole executrix of the will, which is dated Feb. 5, 1906. In cutting of his wife and children, Mr. Terry says:

"For reasons fully known to my wife, Elizabeth Fitz Randolph Terry, from whom I have been separated for upward of twenty-five years; to my son Lawrence and to my daughter Aline, respectively, I expressly refrain from making any testamentary provisions in favor of either of them."

The marital affairs of the Terrys first came before the courts in September, 1909, when suit was brought in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Terry for back alimony at the rate of $100 a month, accruing since 1903. The action was based on a separation agreement entered into between the parties in 1902, providing for the payment of this alimony.

At the Hotel Martinique it was said last night that a Mrs. M. Menken had registered there on April 16 last and remained until April 28, when she left without saying where she was going. Richard B. Aldcroft, Jr., who filed the will makes a statement to the effect that he was trustee under the separation agreement dated Sept. 5, 1902, and brought suit under that agreement in 1909. He says the judgment of $8,375 was never paid.

KILLED BY FALL FROM AUTO.

Mr. Schreve Collapsed Hours After the Accident.

Thomas W. Schreve, a former Chicago banker, who in recent years had devoted himself to the business of raising trotting, running, and saddle horses on his farm at Holtsville, L. I., died yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Rose Evans, 150 West Eighty-fourth Street.

The day before, Mr. Schreve, Mrs. Evans, and several friends motored out to the farm, and on the way back stopped at the home of Mrs. Catherine Carrie at Patchogue. They were leaving there, it is said, and Mr. Schreve was standing in the automobile to wave good-bye, when he lost his balance and fell to the roadway. He appeared to have no serious injury, and the whole party returned to New York.

He was unconscious early yesterday morning and Dr. Peter B. Porter was summoned from his office nearby. With another physician, called in consultation, it was decided that Mr. Schreve had suffered a concussion of the brain. There was no evidence of skull fracture. Mr. Schreve was 52 years old.

APPORTIONMENT ACT VALID.

Three Test Cases Dismissed by Court of Appeals—One Pending.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 26.—The Court of Appeals to-day dismissed the three appeals brought to test the constitutionality of the legislative Apportionment act passed at the extraordinary session of the Legislature of 1907.

The court dismissed, after argument, the appeals of William S. Reynolds and others, and David C. Miller and others, the two proceedings which were begun in New York City, upon the main ground that there had been laches in prosecuting the appeals to the Court of Appeals.

Chief Judge Cullen stated also, in open court, that a taxpayer's action in a proceeding of this kind could not be maintained.

The third case brought by Alexander T. Porter, which was begun in Albany County in July, 1908, was argued this afternoon. This is the case decided by the late Supreme Court Justice Fitts.

The law was attacked on the ground that it was passed at an extraordinary session, that it does not include contiguous territory, and the districts are made up from unequal distribution of population.

Gov. Dix to-day signed Senator McClelland's bill, permitting a legislative apportionment to be reviewed by the Supreme Court upon the suit of any citizen. This is to overcome one of the main objections raised against the present actions in the lower courts.

GIMBELS

Store Closes Daily at 5:30
Saturdays at 12:30

Today Our Finest Mohair Suits for Men Are Priced at $13.50

Reduced from $22 and $25

These Suits represent the highest grade in cool, light-weight mohair suits for men; patterns most desirable; and colorings include plenty of light, medium and dark shades, in plain and fancy effects. Some of the suits are quarter-lined with silk. All sizes from 33 to 46-inch chest-measure. All $13.50 a suit.

Then for men who want a new cloth suit, here are these:

Men's High-Grade Suits $18.50

Formerly $25, $28, $30 to $35

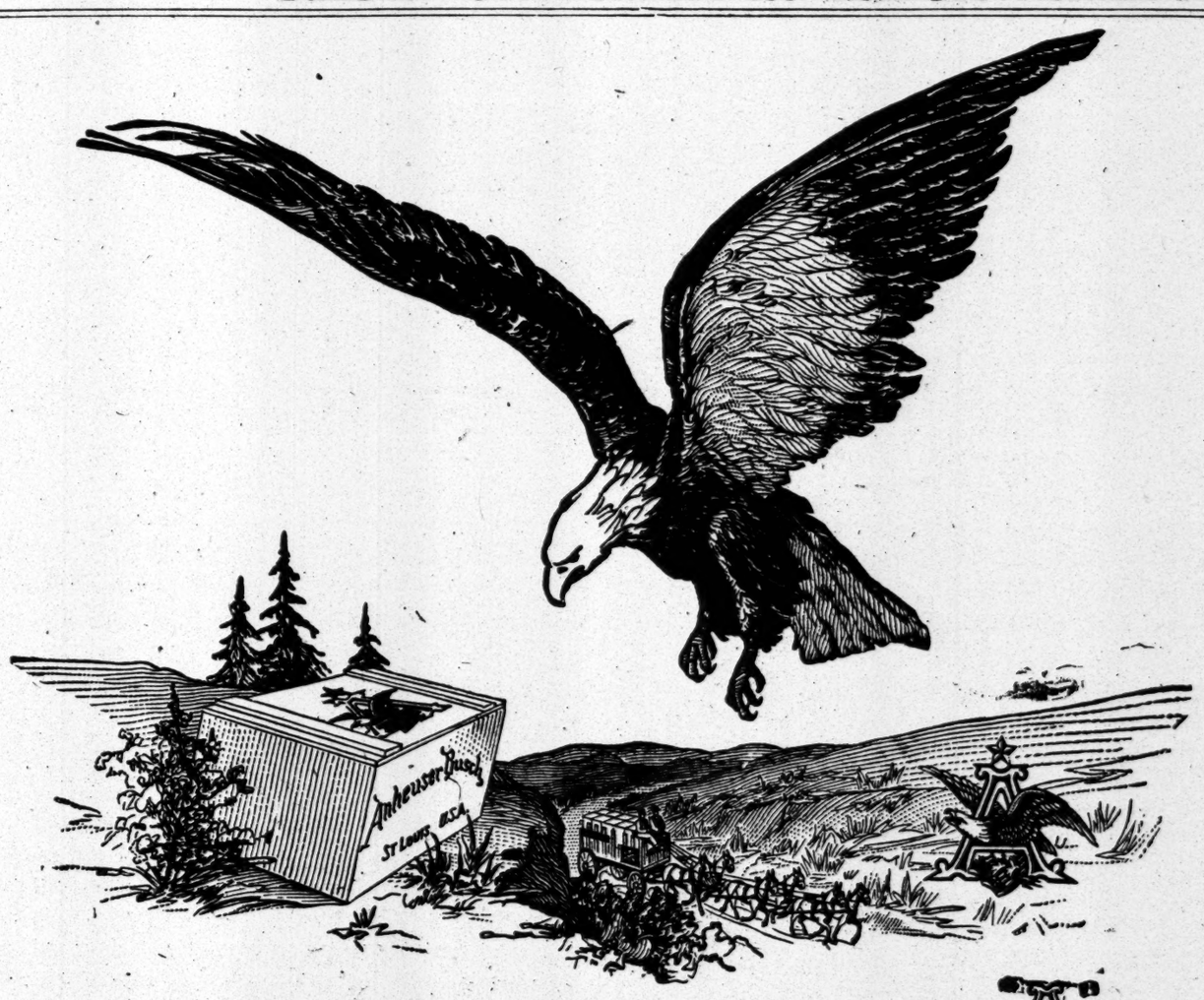
Fabrics have all been carefully selected; there is a wide variety of mixtures, and plenty of plain and fancy blues. Some are three-piece Suits and some are two-piece Suits; quarter, half or full-lined. Sizes for men of 33 to 48-inch chest-measure.

They are Suits that we were proud to show at $25, $28, $30, $32 and $35. All are marked at the same small price, $18.50 a Suit. Fourth floor.

Today the MONTH-END SALE In the SUBWAY STORE

In which the striking bargains of the JULY CLEARANCE SALE are reduced still further to clear out remainders. Hundreds of entirely new offerings besides.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST



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Budweiser
"The Old Reliable"

It stands *alone* at the top of the world's bottled beers, because we use only the cream of each year's crop of Barley and selected Saazer Hops. It is thoroughly aged in the largest storage cellars in the world. Its mildness and low percentage of alcohol makes it friends *EVERYWHERE.*

Bottled only (with corks or crown caps) *at the*
Anheuser-Busch Brewery
St. Louis, Mo.

DISTRIBUTORS:
The Anheuser-Busch Agency, New York,
A. Busch Bottling Co., Brooklyn,
and
Anheuser-Busch Newark Agency.

B. S. WEEKS HEADS BOXING COMMISSION

Gov. Dix Names Members of A. A. U. to Conduct Fistic Sport in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 26.—Gov. Dix to-night appointed as members of the State Athletic Commission to regulate boxing and sparring matches, as authorized in the Frawley bill, which he signed to-day, Bartow S. Weeks of New York, Major John J. Dixon of Brooklyn, and Frank O'Neil of Binghamton. The commission will meet in a few days and elect its Chairman and appoint a Secretary. The appointments of the Commissioners were made according to the terms of the Frawley bill, which stipulated that two of the members should come from New York City.

Both Mr. Weeks and Major Dixon have long been prominent in the affairs of the Amateur Athletic Union. Mr. Weeks has been a practicing attorney for almost thirty years, graduating from the Law School of Columbia College in 1883. He has been identified with the New York Athletic Club for the past twenty years, and was its President in 1892 and 1894. He also served two years as President of the Amateur Athletic Union, was Chairman of its Championships Committee, which regulated all amateur sports, and has served at various times on all the important committees of the A. A. U. Mr. Weeks is also recognized as one of the most competent athletic officials, having served repeatedly as referee, timer, or judge.

Major Dixon is a former Secretary-Treasurer of the A. A. U. Before reaching this high office he served as handicapper of the Metropolitan Association, and later as Secretary-Treasurer. He has also served as handicapper, Secretary, and later as Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the Military Athletic League. Major Dixon was a member of the Forty-seventh Regiment for more than twenty-five years, joining in 1882, and he retired with the rank and title of Regimental Quartermaster as Brevet Major.

Mr. O'Neil, the third member of the commission, is a prominent resident of Binghamton, but he has never attained any marked prominence in the circles of the A. A. U. or in professional sports.

The Frawley bill, which Gov. Dix signed yesterday morning, stipulates that the commission shall have jurisdiction over all boxing and sparring exhibitions in the State. Any club, corporation, or association wishing to conduct such exhibitions must procure a license from the commission, which shall be forfeited in the event of a fake exhibition being given. No match shall go more than ten rounds, and the contestants must wear gloves weighing at least eight ounces. No mention is made either in favor of or against the giving of decisions by the referee. Provision is made for the penalizing of any contestant who shall participate in a fake match. For the first offense he will be disqualified from taking part in another match for six months, and for a second offense he shall be permanently disqualified.

Each club or association giving boxing exhibitions must first file a bond with the State Controller in the sum of $10,000. Upon the filing and approval of such bond the Controller shall issue a certificate which must be presented to the commission before a license shall be issued. The commission may, in its discretion, issue licenses, and at its pleasure revoke the same. Each club is required, within twenty-four hours after the conclusion of every contest, to furnish the commission with a written report, duly verified by one of its officers, showing the number of tickets sold and the gross receipts thereof. And within the same time each club must pay to the State Controller a tax of 5 per cent. of its total gross receipts. Forfeiture of the license and a fine of $500 are provided as penalties for failure to observe this ruling.

The traveling expenses of the commission, together with the salary of the Secretary of the commission, shall not exceed $5,000 a year, and these are to be paid out of the tax imposed under the new law. The commission is to report annually to the Legislature, and the term of office for the Commissioners will extend five years. The new law takes effect at once and will become operative as soon as the new commission meets and elects its Chairman and Secretary.

Managers of the leading local clubs which have been operating under the membership reservation system are preparing to continue their boxing shows under the new law. No memberships will hereafter be required and admission may be gained to all boxing shows by paying admission at the box office, the same as at a theatre. Some of the smaller club managers are inclined to view the bill a bit suspiciously and figure that it may be impossible for them to secure licenses.

It was stated yesterday at the National Sporting Club, the Twentieth Century A. C., the Fairmont A. C., the Olympic A. C., the Long Acre A. C., and the Sharkey A. C. that all expected to operate under the new law. Each stands ready to furnish the bond of $10,000 as required by law and will make application for a license as soon as the commission is ready to act.

KNOCKOUT AT LONG ACRE.

Eddie Rector of Jersey Sends Hurley to Dreamland in Second Round.

The crowd which packed the gymnasium of the Long Acre A. A. to the doors last night witnessed an excellent card, in which a Jersey boxer, Eddie Rector, was matched against Jack Hurley, and although it resulted in a knockout for the Jerseyite in the second round, it pleased the majority of the house, which were followers of Rector.

After the first round Hurley, although he made a good showing in the initial session, was no match for the Jerseyite, and after a volley of right and left smashes on the face, was sent to the mat for the full count. At the opening of the contest Hurley was the aggressor, and for the first two minutes of fighting managed to land some hard and clean blows. They did not hurt the sturdy Rector, and toward the end of the round he took the upper hand and evened the score by returning the punishment with some good lefts to the face.

At the beginning of the second chapter Hurley's right eye was cut by a straight left jab and a few seconds later he was sent to the floor for the first time from constant body punches. After gaining his feet he was in bad shape, and a hard right sent him to the mat, where he remained while the referee doled out the ten seconds, and the Jersey boxer ran to his corner in triumph, while the crowd cheered to the top of their voices.

The preliminaries were all of the slam-bang kind and they more than made up for the short ending of the final. In the first number Willie Baker and Young Edwards were going along nicely, when Baker injured his arm and was forced to give up. Chick Manning and Pinkey Burns, a pair of 105 pounders, gave a great exhibition of four rounds. Burns did the forcing and scored the cleanest blows, but his opponent never gave ground, and the contest terminated in a draw. Jimmie Madden gave Jimmie Roach an awful beating for four rounds, but the latter displayed great gameness. In the semi-final scheduled for six rounds between Joe Kelly and Billy Sherman, the seconds of Kelly threw up the sponge in the second round to save their charge from a knockout.

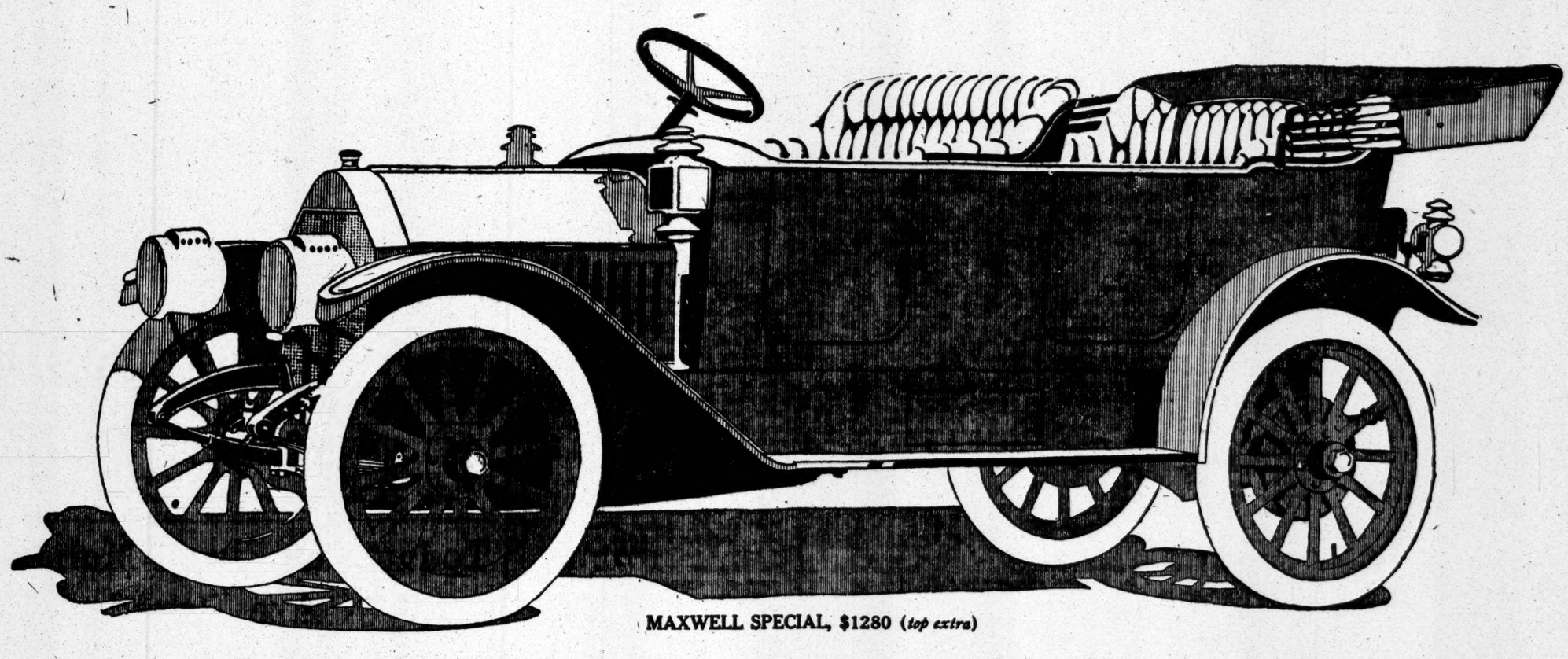
Thompson vs. Lewis To-night.

The most important bout to be staged by any of the New York clubs in several weeks is scheduled for to-night at the National Sporting Club, when "Cyclone Johnny" Thompson clashes with "Willie" Lewis, the New York middle-weight. Thompson is one of the claimants of the middle-weight title, and he seems to have as strong a claim as any of the others, at least more than "Billy" Papke, who he defeated in a twenty-round bout in Australia. Much interest centres in the match, because it will be Thompson's first appearance here in two years, when he fought as a lightweight. In that division Thompson was noted for his rushing, forcing style, and if he fights as he did when a lightweight any battle in which he figures can be relied upon to furnish plenty of action. In "Willie" Lewis Thompson will face a legitimate middle-weight and one of the cleverest big men in the game to-day. This bout will probably be the last big fistic affair in New York under the membership reservation system.

In the semi-final "Bunny" Ford of New Haven will clash with "Joe" Phillips.

Hogan and Brown in Bout.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—"One Round" Hogan, the local lightweight, has received an offer to box "Knockout" Brown ten rounds before the Madison Athletic Club in New York on Labor Day. Hogan's acceptance will depend upon the result of negotiations for a match with Freddie Welch here Aug. 18.



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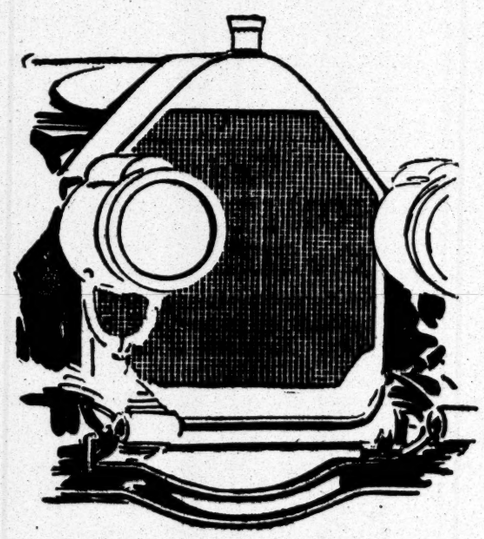
This Big New Maxwell for $1280
A 36 h p Touring Car
1912's Undisputed Leader



POWER, STYLE and RIGHT PRICE will determine the successful car of 1912. In building the new MAXWELL SPECIAL, the 36-horsepower Touring Car for $1280, the United States Motor Company has developed these elements to their utmost. Never before has such a car been offered at this price.

We realized that most cars today are reliable and efficient. Therefore, we set out to build a car that would outclass all others in these three essentials.

We instructed our corps of engineers to embody abundant power and surpassing style in this new car, knowing that our purchasing and manufacturing facilities enabled us to build the car at a lower price than any of our competitors.

When we were satisfied with the car, we found we could fix the price at the surprisingly low figure of $1280.

The new 36-h.p. Maxwell Special assumes instant leadership for 1912.

POWER The Secret of power in this new Maxwell Special is its 4½ x 5½ long stroke, smooth-running motor. Large valves, adjustable push rods, self-contained automatic oiling system, Stromberg carburetor, dual ignition with Splitdorf magneto and batteries, combine to produce more power and greater speed than will ever be needed.

The power is there for emergencies. Gear shifting is reduced to a minimum, as this car takes the steepest hills with ease.

Other mechanical features include large clutch discs, full-floating rear axle, sliding-gear transmission, drop-forged "I"-beam front axle and Columbia Honeycomb type of radiator. Wheel-base, 114 inches.

STYLE This new ventilated fore-door, flush-side vestibuled steel body, with inside control, is the very latest thing in motor-car design. Its sweeping curves with a Columbia Honeycomb type radiator, new designed bonnet, and long, smooth flush-sides are strikingly beautiful. Finished in Royal green with Wedgwood green wheels and black upholstering, deep and well tufted, this car has an atmosphere found only in the most expensive cars. It is an aristocrat; the most artistic creation of the season.

PRICE The price of this car is made possible by the unequaled factory facilities of the United States Motor Company, now recognized as the leading builders of automobiles in America. No car selling for $500 more than the price we ask can match the Maxwell Special. Comparison with other cars will prove this statement beyond argument. We urge comparison.

Other Maxwell Models for 1912

In addition, we announce:

The Maxwell Mercury, a 30-h.p. mile-a-minute Roadster, for $1150.

The Maxwell Mascotte, a 25-h.p. Touring Car, for $980; or a Roadster body for $950.

The Maxwell Messenger, a 16-h.p. Runabout, at $600.

MAXWELL MERCURY A 30-h.p. Roadster, $1150 — Here is a test-proven mile-a-minute roadster, with smooth, flush-side vestibuled and ventilated fore-door body, which is the height of perfection. Wheel-base, 110 inches. It is equipped with high-tension racing magneto, Stromberg carburetor, Columbia Honeycomb type of radiator with new designed hood, demountable rims, and a wealth of refinements, and is listed at $1150 (top extra). It is another instance of Maxwell value, and incidentally is the swiftest and best appointed car of its type on the American market.

MAXWELL MASCOTTE A 25-h.p. Touring Car, $980 — No car has ever achieved such widespread popularity as the Model "I" of which the MASCOTTE is the offspring.

We regret our inability to supply all the cars of this type that were demanded this season, but the increased production next year should enable us to meet the demand. It is the prettiest four-passenger 25-h.p. touring car that you have ever seen.

Among its features and refinements are a four-cylinder motor (4x4), supplying 25-h.p.; 104-inch wheel-base; new ventilated fore-door vestibuled body with smooth, flush-sides and inside transmission control, artistically finished in dark blue with battleship gray wheels; oil reservoir, cast integral with the crank case; Columbia Honeycomb type of radiator with new hood of beautiful design; irreversible worm steering-gear mechanism; Stoddard-Dayton type of spark and throttle control under steering wheel which will be 17 inches in diameter; springs of imported English steel, and ball-bearings of German Chrome Vanadium. The touring car with its extra-wide rear seat at $980; the fore-door roadster at $950.

MAXWELL MESSENGER A 16-h.p. Runabout, $600 — This runabout with numerous refinements is beautifully finished in dark blue, with light-blue wheels. The car should have no trouble in retaining the leadership in runabouts held by its predecessor, known as the Model "AB." Every manufacturing year has seen a shortage in these cars. It is unquestionably the greatest utility car ever designed for merchants and physicians. For five years its power plant and transmission have remained unchanged. The price remains the same, $600, equipped with magneto, top, three oil lamps, two gas lamps and generator.

Something About the United States Motor Company

Buyers in 1912 will insist upon cars made by substantial concerns that are long past the experimental stage and whose cars will not decrease in value because of inability to get parts, or the fact that the company is no longer in business. The United States Motor Company, now considered the leading builders of automobiles in this country, has capacity to manufacture 35,000 cars for the 1912 season. The Company has a capital of $42,500,000. It employs 14,500 men in 12 manufacturing plants throughout the country. Its guarantee, therefore, is really worth something, and particularly its "Satisfied Owners' Policy," giving you free inspection service and care for your car through its 25 branches and 1800 dealers here and abroad.

45,000 MAXWELLS IN DAILY USE They are used by enthusiastic owners—which best tells the story. Used by **14,000 physicians,** who require admittedly the most consistent and reliable service—that's positive proof. **A record of 91%** of the five-year-old Maxwells again registered in New York this year—is taken from the official figures of the Secretary of State.

Satisfied Owners' Free Inspection Service

To facilitate constant and unfailing service on Maxwell cars, and to eliminate unnecessary repairs caused by oversight of required minor repairs and adjustments, lack of experience in, and mechanical knowledge of, the construction and skillful operation of his car, upon the part of the owner, we have instituted a Free Inspection Service.

The few motor troubles in cars of today are generally due to neglect of unsuspected minor difficulties and can be avoided by frequent inspection and instruction as to proper adjustment.

For one year after date of purchase, a Maxwell owner may take his car to the nearest Maxwell branch or dealer once a month, if necessary, for a thorough inspection without charge.

By the use of our Free Inspection Service, you reduce car trouble and repair expense to a minimum.

This monthly inspection service is in addition to the Company's standard warranty against defective material and workmanship, as published in our catalog.

We care for your car
Wherever you are.

All these cars are ready for August delivery at our 25 branches and 1800 dealers — so *act promptly*. Advance catalogue is just off the press. Send for it.

Maxwell

MAXWELL-BRISCOE MOTOR COMPANY, Broadway at 61st Street, **NEW YORK**

Division of UNITED STATES MOTOR COMPANY

YANKEES SHOW POOR FORM WITH BROWNS

Hillmen Waste Opportunities and Only Split Even in Double-Header.

THE SCORES:

FIRST GAME.

St. Louis	0	1	3	2	0	0	1	0	0—7
New York	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	0—6

ST. LOUIS.

	AB	R	H	BB	SO	PO	A	E
Shotton, cf	5	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Austin, 3b	4	2	1	1	1	0	1	0
Schweitzer, rf	4	1	2	1	0	3	0	0
Laporte, 2b	5	0	2	0	0	1	1	2
Hogan, lf	4	2	1	0	2	0	5	0
Kritchell, c	4	0	1	0	0	5	4	0
Black, 1b	4	0	0	0	1	7	1	0
Wallace, ss	3	2	1	1	0	3	5	1
Hamilton, p	3	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
Nelson, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	7	10	5	3	27	13	3

NEW YORK.

	AB	R	H	BB	SO	PO	A	E
Daniels, cf	5	0	1	0	0	3	0	1
Wolter, rf	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Hartzell, 3b	5	1	1	0	0	6	2	0
Cree, lf	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
Knight, ss	5	2	4	0	0	1	3	0
Chase, 1b	5	0	2	0	0	12	0	0
Johnson, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Sweeney, c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Blair, c	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Caldwell, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vaughn, p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Brockett, p	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Williams, c	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
Totals	37	6	11	5	2	27	10	2

Two-base hit—Knight. Three-base hits—Shotton, Schweitzer. Home run—Cree. Stolen bases—Hogan; Chase, 3; Knight, 2. First base on errors—New York, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; New York, 9. Double play—Johnson and Chase. Struck out—By Hamilton, 1; by Nelson, 1; by Brockett, 2; by Caldwell, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hamilton 4; off Nelson, 1; off Vaughn, 3; off Brockett, 1; off Caldwell, 1. Wild pitch—Brockett. Hits off—Hamilton, 8 in six innings (none at seventh); off Nelson, 3 in three innings; off Vaughn, 2 in three innings; off Brockett, 7 in four innings; off Caldwell, 1 in two innings. Umpires—Messrs. Millin and Perrine. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes.

SECOND GAME.

New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Daniels, cf	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Wolter, rf	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Hartzell, 3b	3	0	0	1	0	3	2	0
Cree, lf	4	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
Knight, ss	3	1	2	1	0	2	2	1
Chase, 1b	4	0	0	0	1	14	0	0
Johnson, 2b	3	1	2	0	0	2	5	2
Blair, c	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Warhop, p	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Total	31	5	8	2	1	27	11	3

ST. LOUIS.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Shotton, cf	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Austin, 3b	4	1	1	0	1	2	4	0
Schweitzer, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laporte, 2b	2	3	0	1	0	1	1	0
Hogan, lf	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Kritchell, c	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Black, 1b	3	0	1	1	0	11	1	0
Wallace, ss	4	0	1	0	0	3	1	0
George, p	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
*Criss	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	5	2	1	24	11	0

*Batted for George in the ninth inning.

Two-base hits—Cree, Johnson. Three-base hit—Austin. Home run—Johnson. Sacrifice hits—Shotton, Kritchell. Sacrifice flies—Laporte. Stolen bases—Wolter, Hartzell. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3. Left on bases—New York, 4; St. Louis, 8. Struck out—By Warhop, 1; by George, 1. Bases on balls—Off Warhopp, 2; off George, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Warhop, (Schweitzer.) Umpires—Messrs. Perrine and Mullin. Timeof game—One hour and thirty-nine minutes.

An even division of the afternoon's spoils was the best the Yankees could wrest from the St. Louis cellar talent on the Hilltop yesterday. Wasted opportunities, dissipated chances, forlorn attempts, all caused the Yankees' defeat in the first clash by a score of 7 to 8, while in the second skirmish the Yanks found their bearings and pushed Wallace's clan aside with ease, just the way tail enders should be pushed. This score was 5 to 1.

It beats the band the way the Hillmen can amble to Detroit and hammer Bengal pitchers black and blue and then come back home in the face of admiring friends and look foolish before a bunch of pitchers extracted from the tail alfalfa circuit. But that's just what happened. In the first game the Yankees jammed runners onto the bases so frequently that they were falling all over each other, but once on the cushions they were as stationary as the Palisades. Nine runners were anchored on the corners just because nobody could riddle pitching that was only medium. Take Bertram Daniels, for instance. Two out in the second and the bases filled to overflowing. What does Bert do? Spank a sizzler off somebody's top piece? Nothing like it, nothing like it. He grounds a ball to first base that wouldn't bruise a half-grown mosquito. Distressing, at least.

The very same situation bobbed up in the fourth inning. Pillows filled like a Summer hotel in August. Two down. Up meanders Daniels once again. He pushes a run in this trip, because Laporte booted the easy grasser he rolled at him and not because he bruised the ball in a manly fashion. Wolter came next, still with three waiting to get a move on. Wolter grounded into Laporte's hands, just like Daniels, and Laporte can't be expected to fumble them all. If this Yank team lives to be a 100 years old, they'll never have such radiant chances as they had yesterday to harvest runs.

As for St. Louis, they got busy in the second inning when Vaughn walked Hogan. He went to third when Sweeney threw to centre field to halt him at second and scored on Kritchell's out. New York tied the score in the same inning on Cree's home run drive to the centre field bleachers. Then came two nice hits and a pass, but no more runs. Vaughn was nominated for the discard in the third inning, when on Schweitzer's three-bagger, Laporte's single, and two passes the Browns got three runs. Two gone in the fourth, Wallace and Hamilton singled and were sent home on Shotton's three-bagger. The Yanks filled the bases in the same round and got only one run, that by virtue of Laporte's error. Isn't it discouraging?

Knight doubled in the fifth inning after two batsmen were out and scored when Laporte juggled Chase's grounder. In the seventh inning, three singles, and an error by Daniels gave St. Louis another run. By batting Hamilton out of the box in the same inning the Yankees gathered three runs and almost crept up on even terms. Wolter walked and went to third base on Hartzell's single. "Red" Nelson then succeeded Hamilton and he walked Cree, filling the bases. Knight's hit through short field, scored Wolter. Chase's grounder was fumbled by Wallace and Hartzell scored. Johnson fanned. Caldwell, batting for Blair, forced Chase at second base and Cree scored. Hemphill was pushed in to bat for Brockett, but he didn't get a chance, for Knight was caught trying to steal his way home.

The second game centred about two players, Yankee-Irish-Indian Warhop and the Swedish-American club swinger, "Yon" Johnson. Warhop unbottled a strange variety of pitching ammunition, which made the Browns very tame, while Johnson waved his ash and drove the ball against the fence a few times and sent in plenty of runs to win.

The Swede's first rap was a two-bagger in the fifth inning, which sent Chase home with the first run, and his second smash carromed off the fence in the seventh inning and bounded into the bleachers for a home run, sending Knight in ahead of him. The other two runs were hung up in the eighth inning. Wolter singled and scored on Cree's double. Cree ran home on Knight's single.

That lonesome run of the Browns wandered across the plate in the sixth inning when Jimmy Austin tripled to right field and scored on Laporte's sacrifice fly. Five hits, judiciously scattered, was the extent of the St. Louis damage to Warhop. A threatened rally in the ninth inning was nipped when Warhop made pinch hitter "Dode" Criss lift a foul fly to Hartzell. Warhop did his fanciest pitching in the eighth inning when errors by Knight and Johnson and a pass filled the bases. He buckled down and made the Browns bow to the cunning of his clever right hand.

Lord's Errors Costly for Chicago.

BOSTON, July 26.—With Pape holding Chicago safe at all times, Boston hit Baker on top of Lord's errors to-day, and won 3 to 1. A running one-hand catch by Callahan, and Gardner's fielding featured. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	4	1	2	3	0
G'dner, 3b	3	1	0	2	3
Speker, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Engle, 1b	3	0	0	10	0
Wagner, 2b	4	0	2	2	5
Carrigan, c	2	0	0	3	0
Riggert, lf	3	1	2	5	0
Yerkes, ss	3	0	0	1	1
Pape, p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	29	3	8	27	12

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'Intyre, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Lord, 3b	4	0	0	0	1
Calh'n, lf	4	0	2	1	0
Bodie, cf	4	0	1	1	0
McC'n'll, 2b	4	0	3	1	4
Collins, 1b	4	0	0	13	0
Tan'hill, ss	3	0	0	1	4
Payne, c	4	1	1	5	2
Baker, p	2	0	1	0	3
Young, p	0	0	0	0	1
*Dougherty	1	0	0	0	0
†Zelder	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	1	9	24	16

*Batted for Baker in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Young in the ninth inning.
Errors—Hooper, Riggert. Lord, (2,) Tannehill.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Speaker, Riggert, McConnell. Three-base hits—Wagner. Hits—Off Baker, 8 in 7 innings. Sacrifice fly—Engle. Sacrifice hit—Gardner. Stolen bases—McConnell, Riggert. Double play—Wagner, Yerkes, and Engle. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Chicago, 8. First base on balls—Off Baker, 1; off Pape, 1. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Boston, 1. Struck out—By Pape, 3; by Baker, 3; by Young, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Dineen.

Jamez Wildj Athletics Win.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Philadelphia won from Cleveland, 9 to 5, to-day, largely through James's wildness in the first inning, when three runs on balks, an error, and Barry's two-bagger scored four runs. Fisher of Cleveland had his right hand injured by a foul tip and was forced to leave the game. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lord, lf	3	1	1	2	1
Oldring, cf	4	1	1	0	0
Collins, 2b	3	1	0	1	3
Baker, 3b	3	2	2	2	4
Barry, ss	3	0	1	1	4
Murphy, rf	3	1	1	1	0
McInnis, 1b	4	0	1	11	1
Lapp, c	2	0	0	2	1
Thomas, c	2	0	0	4	3
Morgan, p	0	0	0	1	0
Plank, p	3	0	0	1	4
†Strunk	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	6	7	26	21

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney, lf	3	0	2	1	0
Olson, ss	3	0	0	0	3
Griggs, rf	4	1	0	1	0
Stovall, 1b	4	1	3	11	1
Butcher, cf	5	1	2	2	0
Bail, 2b	3	0	1	4	3
Turner, 3b	4	0	0	3	4
Fisher, c	3	2	3	8	1
Smith, c	1	0	0	1	0
James, p	2	0	0	0	3
*Lajoie	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	5	9	24	15

*Batted for James in ninth inning.
†Batted for Morgan in second inning.
Errors—Ball, (2,) Fisher, James.

Philadelphia	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—6
Cleveland	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—5

Two-base hits—Ball, Fisher, Oldring, Barry. Three-base hits—Stovall, Murphy. Pitchers' record—Off Morgan, 2 hits and seven times at bat in two innings; off Plank, 7 hits and twenty-four times at bat in seven innings. Sacrifice hits—Olson, Ball, Oldring, Barry. Stolen bases—Fisher, Murphy. Double plays—Ball, Stovall, and Smith; Lord, Lapp, Collins; Baker, Barry, and Plank; Thomas and Barry. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Philadelphia, 8. First base on balls—Off James, 5; off Morgan, 3; off Plank, 1. First base on error—Philadelphia. Hit by pitcher—By Morgan, (Olson.) Struck out—By James, 1; by Morgan, 1; by Plank 6. Wild pitch—Plank. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Senators Wallop the Tigers.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Washington knocked three Detroit pitchers out of the box to-day and won easily by the score of 12 to 5. Pitcher Walker's right hand was split by a line drive from Bush's bat in the ninth inning, and he will be out of the game for two weeks. Groom finished the game. Catches by Milan featured. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Milan, cf	4	1	1	5	0
Schaefer, lb	4	2	0	12	0
Elb'f'd, 2b	4	1	2	2	3
Gessler, rf	3	2	2	2	0
C.W'ker, lf	4	2	2	4	0
McBride, ss	4	2	2	0	1
Conroy, 3b	5	0	2	0	1
A'smith, c	4	1	0	2	2
E W'ker, p	4	1	3	0	4
Groom, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	36	12	14	27	12

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jones, lf	4	1	1	3	0
Bush, ss	5	1	2	0	2
Cobb, cf	4	0	0	2	1
Shaller, cf	1	0	0	1	0
C'wford, rf	5	1	2	2	0
Del'h'ty, 1b	5	2	3	6	0
Mor'ty, 3b	4	0	1	2	2
O'Leary, 2b	4	0	1	1	0
Stanage, c	1	0	1	4	0
Casey, c	2	0	0	3	0
Lafitte, p	0	0	0	0	0
Covington, p	0	0	0	0	0
Mitchell, p	0	0	0	0	0
Works, p	3	0	0	0	2
*Lively	1	0	0	0	0
Total	39	5	11	24	7

*Batted for Mitchell in third inning.
Errors—Elberfeld, Gessler, C. Walker, McBride, E. Walker, Crawford, Moriarty, O'Leary, Stanage, Lafitte.

Washington	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	—12
Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	—5

Two-base hits—McBride, Elberfeld. Hits—Off Lafitte, 3 in two-thirds of an inning; off Covington, 1 in one-third of an inning; off Mitchell, 4 in two and one-third innings; off Works, 6 in four and two-third innings; off Walker, 10 in eight and one-third innings; off Groom, 1 in two-thirds of an inning. Stolen bases—Milan, McBride, Ainsmith. Sacrifice flies—Milan, Stanage. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Detroit, 10. Bases on balls—Off Walker, 2; off Lafitte, 1; off Covington, 2; off Works, 2. First base on errors—Detroit, 3. Hit by pitcher—Elberfeld, by Covington. Struck out—By Walker, 2; by Lafitte, 1; by Works, 5. Wild pitches—Works, Walker. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Evans.

Bloodshed Feared In Baseball.

HONOLULU, July 26.—Rioting by players and their adherents has resulted in the Police Department stopping the series of ball games begun here between Kelo University, Japan, and a local team composed of Chinese. Sheriff William P. Jarrett said that bloodshed would be sure to follow another game, and yesterday the mounted police had their hands full. The Keios won the first game, played Monday, and quit yesterday because of a decision of the umpire, the score standing 5 to 2 in favor of the Chinese. The Keios lost Saturday and Sunday to two other local teams. Leading Chinese and Japanese merchants have discussed the situation and have agreed that it would be best not to hold any more Chinese-Japanese games here. A team representing the Fifth Cavalry will take the place of the Chinese team for the rest of the series scheduled to be played by the Japanese.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 4 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. St. Louis, Amer. League Park. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 7; New York, 6.
New York, 5; St. Louis, 1.
Philadelphia, 6; Cleveland, 5.
Washington, 12; Detroit, 5.
Boston, 3; Chicago, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Cincinnati, 3.
Pittsburg, 12; Brooklyn, 1.
St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 6.
Chicago, 4; Boston, 1.
Chicago, 7; Boston, 2.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Newark, 4; Rochester, 3.
(Eleven innings.)
Jersey City, 4; Montreal, 3.
Toronto, 7; Baltimore, 6.
Buffalo, 12; Providence, 2.
Buffalo, 3; Providence, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Detroit	60	29	.674	Boston	46	45	.505
Philadelphia	57	31	.648	Cleveland	47	47	.500
New York	47	42	.528	Washington	31	59	.344
Chicago	44	42	.512	St. Louis	26	63	.292

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	53	31	.631	Pittsburg	50	37	.575
New York	53	34	.609	Cincinnati	36	50	.419
Philadelphia	53	35	.602	Brooklyn	31	55	.360
St. Louis	51	37	.580	Boston	20	68	.227

EASTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Rochester	60	33	.645	Buffalo	41	46	.471
Baltimore	56	35	.618	Jersey City	38	47	.447
Toronto	57	36	.613	Newark	34	54	.386
Montreal	41	44	.482	Providence	29	61	.323

Where They Play To-day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York—4 P. M.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.
Chicago at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Jersey City at Toronto.
Newark at Buffalo.
Providence at Rochester.
Baltimore at Montreal.

DOOIN BREAKS A LEG.

Philadelphia Manager Victim of Oakes's Slide to Plate in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—Charles Dooin, catcher and manager of the Philadelphia National baseball team, is in a hospital here with a broken right leg as the result of a collision at the home-plate in to-day's game with St. Louis. Physicians to-night announced that he will not be able to play again this season.

The accident occurred in the fourth inning while St. Louis was at bat. Third baseman Smith just had been thrown out at the plate on an infield hit. Centre-fielder Oakes was on third base and Pitcher Geyer on first base. They tried a double steal, and as Shortstop Doolan of Philadelphia returned the ball to Catcher Dooin, Oakes slid into the plate, feet first, striking Dooin with great force. While Umpire O'Day was waving the runner out Dooin dropped on his face. Dooin was taken to a local hospital.

Short Stop Michael Doolan will act as manager while Dooin is absent, and Moran and Madden will alternate behind the bat.

This is the third star the Philadelphia team has lost this season in games with St. Louis, and the players to-night said Dooin's injury, more than anything else perhaps, might spoil their chances for the pennant.

Outfielder John Titus is just rounding into shape after breaking his leg early in the season in a collision in Philadelphia with Manager Bresnahan of St. Louis, and Outfielder Sherwood Magee has been suspended for the rest of the season for attacking Umpire Finneran on St. Louis' last visit to Philadelphia.

McConnell Comes Back to Yankees.

The New York Baseball Club of the American League announced yesterday the purchase of Pitcher George McConnell from the Rochester Club of the Eastern League. McConnell was formerly a member of the Yankees but was sold to Rochester two years ago. He has been pitching fine ball this season, and will report to the Hilltop team at the end of the present season. Last year he won nineteen and lost twelve games. He pitched 204 innings, and had 168 strike-outs to his credit.

POLO CUP FOR RUMSON TEAM.

Westchester Freebooters Defeated in Final Match, 11¾ Goals to 7½.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., July 26.—In the final polo match for the Monmouth Challenge Cup presented by Felix Warburg and W. Strother Jones the Rumson polo four defeated the Westchester Freebooters this afternoon on the Rumson grounds by a score of 11¾ to 7½ goals. The Westchesters were unable to overcome the handicap of eight goals, and only scored eight goals to Rumson's six. Walter McClure refereed the contest, which was witnessed by a large number of society folks of Rumson section. The line-up:

WESTCHESTER FREEBOOTERS.	Hdc.
1—Philip Boyer	2
2—M. G. Rosengarten	4
3—W. H. Thuhn	4
Back—R. M. Green	3
Total	13

RUMSON.	Hdc.
1—Arthur McClure	1
2—C. L. Whitney	1
3—D. Dowes	1
Back—R. C. Lawrence	2
Total	5

Westchester—Goals earned, 8; lost by penalties, ½; allowed by handicap, 0; total, 7½. Rumson—Goals earned, 6; allowed by handicap, 8; lost by penalties, 2½; total, 11¾.

SQUADRON A POLO SERIES.

Troop 4 Victorious Over Troop 2 in Match for Boulton Cup.

The second of the series of polo games by members of Squadron A for the Boulton Cup was played at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon, and resulted in a victory for Troop 4 against Troop 2 by the score of 5½ to 2. The victory puts Troop 4 in line to compete against Troop 1 in the deciding game of the series Friday afternoon.

GIANTS PULL OUT VICTORY IN NINTH

Matty Supplants Wiltse and His Hit Drives in Winning Run Over Reds.

THE SCORE.

New York	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	—5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—3

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Devore, lf & rf	5	2	3	3	0	0
Doyle, 2b	5	1	4	1	6	0
Snodgrass, cf	3	0	1	3	0	0
Murray, rf & lf	5	0	1	0	0	0
Merkle, 1b	3	0	0	13	0	0
Herzog, 3b	4	0	0	2	3	0
Fletcher, ss	3	1	1	1	3	0
Meyers, c	4	0	0	4	0	1
Wiltse, p	2	0	0	0	1	0
Mathewson, p	1	1	1	0	0	0
Total	35	5	11	27	13	1

CINCINNATI.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Bescher, lf	4	2	1	4	0	0
Bates, cf	4	1	2	3	0	0
Hoblitzell, 1b	3	0	0	7	0	1
Mitchell, rf	4	0	1	1	2	0
Downey, 3b	4	0	0	1	2	0
Grant, ss	4	0	0	3	1	0
Egan, 2b	4	0	0	1	2	1
McLean, c	4	0	3	7	0	0
Gaspar, p	3	0	0	0	1	0
*Marsans	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	35	3	8	27	8	2

*Batted for Gaspar in the ninth inning.

Two-base hits—Bates, Murray, Mathewson, and Doyle. Three-base hits—Devore, Mitchell, Bates, and Bescher. Sacrifice hits—Snodgrass (2,) Wiltse, and Hoblitzell. Stolen base—Doyle. Left on bases—New York, 8; Cincinnati, 7. Struck out—By Wiltse, 3; by Gaspar, 4. Base on balls—Off Wiltse, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Gaspar (Merkle and Fletcher.) Hits—Off Wiltse, 6 in seven and one-third innings; off Mathewson, 2 in one and two-thirds innings. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Eason.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—When the Redlegs saw Matty coming through Rooters' Row and walk out on the field and into the box in the eighth inning to-day they lost all hope of a victory, for Matty has the hoodoo sign on them. As a result New York won out in the ninth inning by a score of 5 to 3.

Not only did Matty pitch cleverly, but he used his trusty willow in that ninth inning with telling effect, knocking a two-bagger down the right field foul line and sending home Fletcher with the winning run. Some ball player. He stands the batsmen on their heads and then proceeds to thump the daylight out of his opponent.

Gaspar pitched a nice game, although he took the sky-line route in the ninth inning. Outside of that he held his own with Wiltse and had the Giants popping them up or laying down easy grounders.

When Matty went into the box in the ninth inning the Reds had a man on third base and one out, but they couldn't get him home. Mitchell accidentally laid down a bunt that any pitcher in the world would have failed to field cleanly except Mathewson. He fields in addition to pitching and hitting, and then a liner to the third baseman cut off any chance of scoring.

The Reds played well, with the exception of Egan, who contributed a couple of misplays, although one of them might have been excusable. The real bright spot in the Reds firmament was Bates, whose batting and fielding were excellent.

In the sixth inning Bescher walked and Bates hit to the Western Avenue fence for three bases. Hoblitzel was an easy out, but Bates scored when Mitchell grounded to Wiltse, who deflected the ball's course enough for Fletcher to throw out Mitchell.

In the seventh inning McLean got his second bingle, with two down, but that was all. In the eighth the Reds knocked Wiltse out and made McGraw trot out the great Matty. Bescher tripled, Bates was an easy out, but Hobby laid down a bunt on which Bescher scored, and Meyers, thinking he was throwing at wildcats, sent the ball up against the bleachers, and Hobby perched on third. That settled it. After a few moments' delay, out strolls Matty, and it was all off. Mitchell swung hard on one of his fast ones and managed to lay down a perfect bunt five feet in front of the plate. Meyers could have fielded it, but if he had Hobby would have scored, so he left it to Matty. "Big Six" was there and got it to first in time to nip Mike by a hair's breadth. That ended the Reds' run-getting.

The Giants grabbed one run in the first inning. Devore beat out a bunt and Doyle singled to right. Devore going to third, Snodgrass sent a long fly to Bescher and Devore scored. On Murray's grounder Doyle was caught and Merkle filed out. In the third inning they got their second run on Devore's triple to right. Doyle sent a fly to Mitchell and Mike made a great try to get it. It looked as though he would be successful and Devore "beat it" back to third. Mike trapped the ball and then shot it to McLean and nailed Devore at the plate. The bases were filled on an error by Egan and Merkle's thump in the ribs, but Herzog flied to McLean.

It was the eighth inning before the Giants had another chance to score. Doyle led off with a bingle to centre, and Snodgrass sacrificed. Merkle doubled to left, Bescher getting one hand on the ball, and Doyle scored. The next two went out on flies.

Then came Matty in the ninth inning. Fletcher started it with a single to centre. Meyers sent a long one to Bescher and it looked a little better with the pitcher at bat. Gaspar shot over a high one, and Matty leaned on it. It went over first base and down the foul line to Mitchell. When Mike got it, Fletcher was home and Matty was on second. This sort of unnerved Gaspar, and Doyle then whaled out a long hit that sent Bates up against the fence, but he could not get it on the fly and Matty scored. Gaspar then tightened up and struck out Snodgrass, and Merkle sent an easy fly to Grant. That was enough, however, and the effort of the Reds in the ninth inning to tie it up fell short. With two out McLean singled and Marsans was sent in to bat for Gaspar. He poked out a single to left centre, and the whole thing then lay with Bescher. Bob picked out a good one and it went flying to centre field, but Snodgrass with considerable effort got under it and Matty had won another game from the Redlegs.

Senators May Buy Three Players.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The owners of the Washington American League team are considering the purchase of Outfielder Moeller, First Baseman Spencer, and Infielder Foster of the Rochester Eastern League team. The price for the three is said to be $10,000.

BROOKLYN GETS ONE RUN.

In the Meantime Pittsburg Scores Twelve on Lowly Superbas.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 26.—The Dodgers worried through nine innings of a slaughter to-day and dropped the third straight to the Pirates by the score 12 to 1. Zimmerman's triple in the fourth inning scored Coulson with one lonely tally, enough to prevent a shutout for Brooklyn.

Doc Scanlon started out wilder than a South Sea Islander and after five Pirates had crossed the plate Burk took up the bad job in the first inning with only one man down. Burk looked good enough until the fourth inning, when he suffered a bombardment that netted the enemy seven more runs.

Behind the pitchers was an exhibition of listless and sometimes stupid fielding. Texas leaguers dropped safely all around the lot with a couple of Dodgers alternating with hesitancy, bursts of speed and akward misjudging in trying to get under the pesky smacks that went too far for the infield and not far enough for the outfield. The Dodgers admittedly are in a bad slump, while the Pirates are enjoying one of their periodical streaks? at the expense of the Ebbets crew.

Scanlon always effective against Pittsburg started out by walking Byrne. Leach sacrificed, Carey walked, Wagner stopped one with his shoulder. Miller singled, scoring Byrne. McKechnie's Texas leaguer fell safe, Carey and Wagner tallying. Bergen, after taking the throw in, pegged badly to Zimmerman at third and Miller scored. Wilson tripled and McKechnie registered the fifth run. Burk here took up the bad job and ended the scoring for a time. The fourth inning was a cannonade of base hits, thirteen men facing Burk in that inning. Oversights in the field and misjudged flies helped the home team considerably. The score:

PITTSBURG.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	4	2	1	1	3
Leach, cf	4	1	2	2	0
Carey, lf	3	2	1	3	0
Wagner, ss	3	2	1	4	0
Miller, 2b	3	1	1	1	3
McC'thy, 2b	1	0	0	2	0
M'K'nie, 1b	5

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DESOLATION OR DEVELOPMENT IN ALASKA?

A concise exposition of the two chief and opposing theories of Federal policy in respect to National resources may be read in recent and public utterances upon the Controller Bay controversy, one by an ex-President and the other by the actual President of the United States. In his article, published in The Outlook of July 22, Mr. ROOSEVELT says:

> Controller Bay, under actual conditions, offers the only chance, or, at any rate, very much the best chance, for a free outlet from the great Bering River coal fields. It was the imperative duty of the Government service to keep this outlet free, and not to dispose of it to any individual or individuals. The Government should have held this land in perpetuity, permitting its use by any individual or corporation only under conditions that would subserve the general public interest.

In his message, published this morning, in response to the Senate resolution of June 27, President TAFT reviews the entire history of the Controller Bay affair, about which so much has of late appeared in the public prints, and in explaining his elimination from the area of the National forest of a tract upon the shores of that bay to permit the construction of railroad terminals and the development of a terminal town upon the water front, he says:

> The thing which Alaska needs is development, and where rights and franchises can be properly granted to encourage investment and construction of railroads without conferring exclusive privileges, I believe it to be in accordance with good policy to grant them.

Here we have the policy of "conservation" as it is preached by its extreme advocates and the policy of growth, development, and economic gain through the use of resources, the more liberal policy believed in and practiced by the present Administration, a policy, we may say, which the entire population of Alaska ardently supports. The shore front of Controller Bay, which is at the mouth of Bering River, was up to Oct. 28, 1910, a part of the Chugach National Forest of Alaska. An application had been made by Mr. RICHARD S. RYAN, representing the Controller Railway and Navigation Company, for 320 acres of land fronting on the shore of the bay for a railroad terminal, bunkers, railroad shops, and so on. After mature consideration and Cabinet discussion, and with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, President TAFT declined to issue an order making this particular concession of 320 acres, but preferring "to make a much larger elimination of the tract facing the entire channel, and with sufficient room for a terminal railway town," he issued the much-discussed order eliminating from the forest reserve 12,800 acres covering the entire bay front and running back some distance therefrom. The positive and determining reason for the elimination of this large tract, which is of little value for National forest purposes, was the desire to permit, favor, and promote the industrial development of Alaska.

Back of Controller Bay some twenty-five miles there are extensive and valuable deposits of coal. It was the purpose of the Controller Railway and Navigation Company to build a railway from these coal lands to its proposed terminal on Controller Bay. For its immediate purpose the 320 acres it asked for might have sufficed. In Mr. TAFT'S larger view it was sound public policy to provide for the creation, not merely of a terminal, but of a town. Mr. ROOSEVELT insists that the Government should have retained this land in perpetuity, and that no part of it should have been taken out of the National forest reserve. To this Mr. TAFT'S answer is: "The difficulty presented by forest reservation in a case like this is that there is no opportunity to secure town sites or proper terminals for a coal road and shipping point in such a reservation." An exact parallel is offered by the policy forced upon the Government under the present law which forbids the sale of more than 160 acres of coal lands to any individual purchaser. That law operates to prevent all coal mining, since for profitable operations the control of large tracts and of ample capital is essential. A terminal might have been constructed, but no terminal town could have been built up on Controller Bay along the lines of the Roosevelt-Pinchot-Garfield conservation policy. That policy, if persisted in, seals the doom of Alaska. It bars the way to the development of its resources, to the investment of capital in the Territory, it paralyzes the energies of the men of enterprise and courage and capacity who are ready to make the resources of Alaska available. It would make Alaska for all time a land of death and desolation.

We hope everybody will read the concluding passages of Mr. TAFT'S vigorous message, in which he disposes of the objections that have been made to the opening of the Controller Bay shore front to practical use, and in language that recalls some of the utterances of his predecessor denounces the liars and slanderers who have bestirred themselves "to besmirch all who invest in that district and all who are officially connected with its administration." He shows clearly that under the terms of the law his order did not open the way to the creation of a monopoly of terminal privileges on Controller Bay. A great part of the shore front is necessarily reserved as a public frontage, and the control of Congress is assured by the fact that any railroad terminal on shore can be connected with navigable water only by the building of three or four miles of trestle-work over mud flats, the title to which rests with the United States, not with the owners of the shore front, and over which trestles could be built only through the obtaining of a revocable privilege. The deluge of denunciation of the President for his order "giving away" Controller Bay to a "private monopoly" has no warrant in fact, it appears to be based upon sheer and calculated mendacity. The President very properly denounces these attacks as the promptings of "misinformation, hysteria, or rancor."

It has been said that the order of Oct. 28, 1910, was secretly issued, and that nobody knew of it until April of this year. That this is a flagrant untruth appears from the fact that a statement summarizing the terms of the order was issued by the Interior Department to the Associated Press on the very day the order was made, Oct. 28. The tale put forth by a writer working for muckraking publications about the "Dick-to-Dick" postscript to a letter written by RYAN to Secretary BALLINGER, involving the President's brother, CHARLES P. TAFT, is clearly shown by the President to be "a wicked fabrication." That letter passed through his own hands, and it had no postscript. Moreover, the President's brother knew nothing of the Controller Bay matter or of any other Alaskan interest, and never opened his lips to the President upon the subject. Against these "unscrupulous and corrupt misrepresentations of the wicked" Mr. TAFT very properly sounds a warning. The inventors of these calumnies are not the friends of Alaska, they are not the friends of the American people. They do not serve the public interest. That interest and the interests of Alaska are safe in the hands of the Administration. Its policy is an honest policy, an enlightened policy. It favors no monopoly, no syndicates, but it does seek by wise and sound measures to promote the development of the great store of riches upon and beneath the soil of Alaska, and any one who knows the feeling of the people of the Territory knows that it is their fervent prayer that Mr. TAFT'S policy may succeed.

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

The site selected by the Commission on Fine Arts for the proposed Lincoln Memorial at Washington answers all reasonable requirements of art, patriotism, and sound judgment. The memorial, according to their plan, will be placed between the Washington Monument and the river, and will have the noble framework of the Virginia hills to give dignity to its setting and the advantage of a broad open space around it that will permit it to be seen under the most favorable conditions, and will give opportunity for harmonious landscape architecture. We heartily congratulate the Commission upon the choice of a site entirely worthy of a memorial to the Nation's most beloved hero.

LINCOLN was a man who won the respect and love of the people by the combined wisdom and conscience with which he met a great National emergency. Wisdom and conscience should enter into any National effort to commemorate him. While the action of the Fine Arts Commission can only be advisory, it is highly improbable that the Lincoln Memorial Commission, to which the report has been submitted, or Congress, with which the final decision as to both site and design rests, will ignore these carefully considered recommendations.

The plan for the design of the memorial is still to be worked out, and we print in another column an interesting letter on this and on the statue of LINCOLN which would be an indispensable element of the design. We are entirely at one with our correspondent so far as desiring the best possible design for the memorial independently of its origin, but we are by no means of the opinion that RODIN, the French sculptor, could interpret the simplicity of LINCOLN'S character with that sympathy essential to a psychologically successful portrait. It is a case where the harmony of the whole is so important not only to the emotional but to the aesthetic effect that to risk a reading of LINCOLN'S character that might contradict the American idea of it would be to court disaster. The opportunity for an American sculptor is a great one, and we believe it will be met by a work that will express the feeling of the people, the task that all art must perform in one way or another if it is to endure.

GOV. DIX'S VETOES.

Most of Gov. DIX'S vetoes of legislative bills have been, and continue to be, unexceptionable. He has disapproved of a piece of crazy bank legislation, introduced by Senator GRADY, permitting financial institutions to secure State deposits with State bonds. He has vetoed Senator T. D. SULLIVAN'S bill meddling with contracts between parties to bonds and incorporate sureties, and that Senator's other measure depriving the State and municipalities of discretionary power in separating certain contracts upon public works. The Governor finds that the McClelland bill for the acquisition of water rights in Putnam and Westchester Counties was drafted defectively. A series of enactments providing for local trade schools of agriculture and various exhibitions and celebrations and for appropriating money for a school of sanitary science at Cornell was disapproved, not because they were not desirable, but because they committed the State to a policy of successive annual appropriations that would be a drain upon its Treasury.

In these vetoes Gov. DIX revealed his business training. We presume, too, that he was right in judging that a railroad employé of 18 is as competent to help in operating a telegraph, telephone, or signal system as a young man of 21, and that the Evans bill adding to the age requirement was not needed. He also vetoed, for good reasons, the Oliver bill designed to hamper by court proceedings officials who refuse to issue theatrical licenses for certain kinds of performances.

But it is well that Gov. DIX did not veto the Sullivan bill which extends for five years the time within which corporate stocks and bonds owned by life insurance companies must be sold. The force of the punitive insurance laws, passed after the shocking disclosures by the Armstrong committee of corruption in the companies, was somewhat mitigated before Gov. HUGHES left office, and with his approval. It would have hurt the interests of insurance policy holders to penalize the companies for their failure to dispose overhastily of their stock and bonds.

"A TRADE OFFENSE."

In sentencing thirty-seven of eighty-three indicted members of the wire pool Judge ARCHBALD said "this is what you might call a trade offense. It is an offense which by act of Congress is against the interests of the business world." Undoubtedly, and yet one is irresistibly reminded of one of the instructive anecdotes told of President LINCOLN. "How many legs would a calf have if you called its tail a leg?" he asked a caller whom he wished to convince of the difference between words and acts. "Five legs," answered the caller. "No, four legs," answered the President. "Calling a tail a leg does not make it a leg." In like manner it may be said that because Congress makes an act criminal it does not follow that it is contrary to the interests of trade. Among these criminals are many inferior to none in their standards of personal or commercial morality. The trade in which they were engaged was never more prosperous than during the practices for which they were rightly sentenced. There was no complaint against them except by the Government, and none by the Government except that they broke the statute. It was not said that they were guilty of force or fraud. Their competitors did not complain of unfair methods, nor their customers of unfair prices. They broke the law and must suffer.

What will be the trade result of the punishment of this trade offense? After the unlawful pool was formed prices were fair and steady. Must we have by law alternations of excessive dearness and excessive cheapness? It must be understood that the question is a general one. Does general trade regard Judge GARY'S "golden rule" as a trade offense, and will traders substitute the methods of the trade pirate because Congress enacts it? Will traders stand in such awe of the law since these men were sentenced that they will revert to the days of cutthroat competition, when rivals' establishments were dynamited, and industry was prostrate amid a myriad of bargain sales which have been conspicuous by their absence in the later days of prosperity so offensive to so many? Or is it a fair supposition that the course of events will be that testified to on the same day that the sentences were imposed? Testifying before the committee of representatives investigating the Steel Plate Association the President of the Lukens Iron and Steel Company said that there was no agreement. The original agreement had been burned in obedience to the law under which the wire pool was sentenced. The members of the Steel Plate Association merely mention their respective prices to each other, and take no action to the contrary without a fair warning of intention. There was no agreement such as the law forbade, but an understanding designed to make prices both fair and steady. Before reaching the understanding which replaced the agreement, he testified,

> we had a period of destructive competition. I shall never forget that time. Common labor was 90 cents to $1 a day. The price of steel was down to 1 cent a pound, and in selling the value of the ore in the ground was not taken into consideration at all. The companies figured only on the cost of getting the ore out and manufacturing it. That agreement was a life-saving measure.

Does labor wish the return of those dark days any more than capital? Is it a trade offense that precautions shall be taken against their return? Does Congress really understand trade so much better than the traders as to be warranted in imposing its will against the will of 95 per cent. of all? If so, will trade be revolutionized, or will the processes by which trade is kept within its own rule of reason simply be driven into secrecy underground?

These are questions to be answered not by the classes usually regarded as criminal, but by honorable men who, although unsentenced, are equal violators of the law with those who received sentence as reported yesterday. If the law against trusts is merely against forms, what is the use of it? If it really is against the substance of the acts on which modern business is based, how can the business world endure its enforcement, even as ameliorated by the Supreme Court's reasonable interpretation?

GRADE CROSSINGS MUST GO.

The problem of grade crossings presses more and more for an early solution. The number of persons killed or maimed in this and neighboring States every year is appalling. Something is being done, no doubt, to lessen the number of such crossings and their annual harvest of dead and wounded, but not enough is being done, and that not fast enough. Such accidents have really become so frequent that they are treated as a matter of course until public attention is arrested and public feelings shocked by some particularly horrible accident such as that which occurred at Winfield, in Queens Borough, a few days ago. But accidents almost or quite as serious, though not so spectacular, are happening each week throughout this State.

Look at this blood-stained record for a moment. It was prepared by the National Highways Protective Association, and covers grade crossing accidents in this State, New Jersey, and Connecticut for the seven months from Jan. 1 this year: Forty-six men were killed, thirteen women killed, nine children killed, or seriously injured, sixty-one men seriously injured, six women seriously injured, twenty-two horses killed, thirty-two horse-drawn vehicles demolished, and fourteen automobiles wrecked.

Is that not a list of death, injury, and wreckage to arrest the attention of railroad companies, the authorities, and the public? Is not that enough to stir a sluggish effort into fruitful activity? That is not the record for a whole year. That is not the record for the United States. It is the record for only seven months, in three of which travel is light. It is the record of only three States. We understand that the railroads are by no means wholly responsible. Often they are more anxious to do their share than the local authorities, but the time has come for a quickening by all concerned in getting rid of crossings at grade, no matter what the money expense. The price in flesh and blood is too high to pay for their continuance.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Criminal" Is Hardly Warranted.

While in several respects open to question, the conclusions with respect to the recent railway disaster on the New Haven Road in Bridegeport are evidently based on an investigation more intelligent and thorough than Coroners always, or even often, make. In that way it does something to justify the perpetuation of an ancient office from which little of light and leading is nowadays expected and less received.

Coroner WILSON'S finding is that the immediate cause of the train's derailment and of the deaths and injuries that followed it was the failure of the engineer to obey a rule of the road and reduce speed before reaching the "cross-over" connecting the express and local tracks. A graver responsibility, however, is placed by the Coroner on the railway company itself for not making the cross-over long instead of short, and by that simple expedient eliminating all or most of the perils which result from trusting every engineer always to remember to slow down when approaching one of these switches. This view of the company's position in the case is exactly that taken last week by The Scientific American, but that paper did not go as far as does Coroner WILSON and call the existence of short cross-overs a proof or evidence of criminal negligence; it only said that experience as well as theory showed the superiority of the long ones, and that a road not equipped with them is not constructed in accord with the best practice.

This is not quite equivalent to a charge of criminal negligence, for short cross-overs are the rule and long cross-overs the exception, all over the country, because of the greater operating convenience of the former, and accidents from them have not been so numerous as to condemn them with the severity which the use of the word "criminal" implies. They may be, and probably now are, demanded by "best practice," but hardly by "the state of the art," as that phrase is commonly understood.

It also seems to us that the Coroner was unduly harsh, and far from necessarily correct, in declaring the dead engineer criminally negligent. Nobody really knows that he was negligent at all, in the sense of carelessness. It is almost incredible that he "forgot" a rule that had been a part of his daily life for years and upon the observance of which, as he knew, his own life as well as those of his passengers depended. A much more plausible explanation of his fatally maintained speed is that for one of several possible reasons he either could not reduce it or did not in time realize the need to do so.

Fighting for Money Is Prizefighting.

Nobody with common sense doubts that between prizefights and boxing matches, properly so called, there is a real difference, the one being a trade or business in which only men of the lowest type would think of engaging, while the other is a somewhat rough but entirely innocent form of athletics, in need of no defense from those who like it and conferring upon its adepts a kind of skill that is occasionally of practical use to the good citizen.

Now, with real boxing matches no law has ever interfered in any way; it has only troubled, or inconvenienced, rather, the men who, under the pretense of holding boxing matches, have wanted to make money out of the interest in gladiatorial shows which is far from extinct even in a civilization that thinks itself as delicate and refined as ours. These men know that boxing matches do not pay, while prizefights do, and they have therefore labored to elude the legal ban on the profitable contests. The simple expedient of calling them boxing matches has often served the purpose, and limiting the duration of the struggle has helped to win tolerance, but the police have been bothersome at times, and prizefight capitalists, like others, want to be let alone.

With the Frawley bill signed by Gov. DIX they can confidently count on the attainment of this desire. That bill leaves prizefighting nominally illegal, as before, but it provides for the appointment of a licensing commission to take charge of the whole matter, thus withdrawing it from practically all police supervision and from the pressure of local antagonisms. That, of course, is a great advantage gained by the fight club managers, and they are sure to make the most of it. The clubs themselves will at last be legitimatized, though their only object is to offer the sorry spectacle of hired pugilists engaged in pounding each other, and the amount of gate money taken will continue to depend on how much of skill and ferocity is shown by the performers.

That boxing needed the supervision of a State commission is an absurdity; that prizefighting will be protected and facilitated by a commission for which only prizefight managers have asked is an outrage on sense and decency, and why Gov. DIX didn't see it is a mystery—one of several mysteries.

Another Real Air Race.

No serious accidents have marked the latest long cross-country race of aviators in Europe, and while the course was not over such rough ground as were some of the others, the racers had not a little to contend with in the shape of characteristic British fogs and rains. As might have been expected, they encountered worse weather in Scotland than in England, but all faced it boldly, and the most skillful and experienced suffered hardly any delay.

This is the fifth of such races abroad this year, with the season only well begun. In each of them numerous contestants entered and not a few finished. To compare with these real achievements in the practical navigation of the air, we have only ATWOOD'S single flight, unaccompanied and almost unrewarded, from Boston to Washington. The flight was good—quite as good as the best—but the comparison is humiliating for the country where the aeroplane was invented.

BREAD "TRUST'S" SAVING.

Its Chemists Condense the Alcohol Liberated in Its Ovens.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is well known that the origin of the Standard Oil wealth was not due to the mere fact that the company made better oil at a lower price than any one else was able or willing to do, but to the utilization of previously wasted by-products—in the end the by-products seem to have become, in the aggregate, the main products.

We are now confronted with the beginning of another octopus, the bread "trust," insidiously selling good bread at prices not greater than other bread brought, doing it in an aggressively clean way, meeting, it is said, the same success that better and cheaper oil met, and calling into its service the aid of science to develop and utilize a waste product, for the benefit not of the public but of its mere stockholders. The trust busters should get busy at once and have a law enacted against the new monster.

It is well known that in the process of baking bread, a small quantity of the purest alcohol is liberated and lost in the atmosphere. Johnson's "Chemistry of Common Life" gives the quantity as two parts in the thousand by weight. The new "trust's" chemists and scientists have devised a way of condensing this alcoholic vapor, and, as a ready market is unfortunately to be found for the poison, we shall soon see what we shall see. The calmness of the public in the face of a new and remorseless "trust" is incredible; it is not yet too late—perhaps some ex-President could be induced to lead a forlorn hope, the more so lest the "trust" find some other by-product.

My own plan, which I hope to submit to him if I may, is this: Let the threatened breadmakers, now trembling for their existence, follow the example of a London baker a generation ago. This man was confronted by a rival who advertised by big signs that he had (as our "trust" is doing) extracted all the alcohol from his bread by scientific process, and that it was much safer to use his bread than any one's else. The imperiled man of dough rose to the occasion, however, denounced science and scientific bakers, and declared that he would continue, as in the past, to give his customers what they had always got from him, their honest dash of alcohol with their loaves. He would never, never, steal from his customers, and scientifically at that! He won, and his rival "busted" in a month, having no trade except an old ladies' home. Let our bakers wake up and save themselves and the country. Let us nip the new monster in the bud. ROBERT P. GREEN.

New York, July 26, 1911.

Site of Maine Memorial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can nothing be done even now to prevent the Maine statue from being placed at the entrance to Central Park at Columbus Circle and to force the authorities to install a larger rest house to replace the one so unfortunately removed? This rest house has been a boon to many persons at all seasons of the year, while the statue, though it might provide seats, would not afford any kind of shelter, and few persons would care to sit on cold stone seats in Winter, so it will never serve the public as the old rest house has done.

Alas, the four trees cannot be restored to their places. Their removal is a lasting discredit to the bad judgment and poor taste of the Park Commissioner and the Art Commission who approved of their destruction. This site is not appropriate for the new statue, and no destruction of existing comfortable spots enjoyed by the people should be permitted unless for some very decided improvement, which at this location might mean an archway of large proportions. It is time that some one of better judgment had the Park in charge. The cocoons which covered the tree trunks a short time ago were unmolested; at least I saw no evidence of anything being done to destroy them, and the caterpillars are now devouring the leaves.

New York, July 25, 1911. R. L. C.

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

Proposes That Rodin Be Asked to Place the Statue Upon It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Should not the most representative man the United States has produced, Abraham Lincoln, have the finest monument that the brains of to-day can produce? Should not the proposed memorial be open under certain conditions not only to all Americans, but to all the world? What an educator this would be, and how easy it is to get a hall to hold, if necessary, a thousand little models!

Why does not the Government offer one hundred prizes to stimulate art? Is there any man so wise that he can say in advance that one of ten or twenty architects, artists, or sculptors he might name would be awarded the prize if judged by twenty-five representative artistic men? If there are brains in Europe that, judged from the American standpoint, can produce a better monument, why bar them? A monument like a building, picture, or piece of statuary, is an educator to our people. Then why exclude the best any more than you would Shakespeare or Raphael for not being Americans?

In my mind, it would be hardly possible for a foreigner to win the prize, as few but Americans could thoroughly understand our great America and what Americans demand. This much for the monument, but for the statue to be placed on the monument, the one great sculptor of the century and the greatest genius that has lived for years is among us—Rodin. Therefore, should he not be invited personally to come to the United States and look over the proposed memorial and be commissioned to do the statue and be given the price so that it could be stipulated that his hand and no other, not even a pupil, should touch the clay?

CLYDE DU VERNET HUNT.

New York, July 25, 1911.

QUESTION OF MEDICAL ETHICS.

Nearby Doctor Refused to Attend Young Woman in Convulsions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last night, a few minutes after midnight, I was apprized of a serious case of illness in the house in which I live. A young woman, after eating ice cream, was thrown into agonizing convulsions, and it was feared that she was poisoned. I was awakened and immediately began telephoning for a doctor.

My house is near the corner of Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street, and directly across the street I could see by the light of Broadway a doctor's name plate, presumably there for the convenience of those seeking his services. I could read the name easily, and looked up his name in the telephone directory.

The doctor answered the 'phone, and when I told him how badly the services of a doctor were needed, he hesitated and then calmly said:

"Really, I wish you'd get another physician. You know I do my work only during office hours."

My patience was wearing, but I refrained from asserting my anger until I had asked him whether he could suggest any other doctors in the vicinity. When, however, he said that he could not think of any on the spur of the moment, I dropped all restraint and told him how contemptible I thought he was.

It took just 80 minutes to get a doctor from the nearest hotel, and all that time the young woman was in convulsions. When a doctor did arrive the case had developed to such seriousness that it required three hours of work to bring the patient to a state of rest.

Bearing in mind that it was only a few minutes after midnight and that the doctor lived within 100 feet of the woman in convulsions, what was the ethical and legal duty of the doctor across the street?

New York, July 25, 1911. A SUBSCRIBER.

Motor Car Owner's Friends.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The nerve of the auto guest is beyond my understanding. I think I know the person who writes you over the symbols "L. J. W." I think that he is the very one whom I asked to accompany me to the shore one fine day last week, and now he gets busy with his pen to tell all the world that we autoists have "tire trouble," and that while we went "gayly on" we might also have been seen under a weeping willow, or rather, weeping under a willow, on our return.

This is a bad breach of etiquette, and "L. J. W." knows it. Every car owner will tell you that he has no trouble at all with his machine, and keeps all his sorrows, if he has any, to himself. This is as it should be.

Referring to the "nerve" of automobile guests. This is about how it works: You buy a new car. Immediately you notice a warmth about you. It emanates from your friends. They praise you and the car. They hint of pastures green and the glory of the sea—as viewed from a car. Finally, the hints take root. You invite them for a ride, naming time, trip, and other necessary information, also the fact that you are obliged to give your family a ride at times and that you have other friends to whom the freedom of your property is to be extended.

All is well, everybody delighted. Then come notes, telephone calls, personal calls, and telegrams, postponing the trip—your own trip. You rearrange. All's well. Hold—another of the party doesn't like the sea, and wants to run down just a mile or two beyond nowhere, where he has a lot that he bought for $17 and 700 tobacco tags, and can't get at by train. You rearrange and take your party to "the lot." S. H. W.

Passaic, N. J., July 25, 1911.

Scotland Yard's Want of Alertness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 24 inst., referring to warrants being granted at Bow Street Court for the arrest of Kaplan and Schmidt for complicity in The Los Angeles Times explosion, I read: "Supt. Froest of Scotland Yard stated that the department had no information as to the locality where the suspected men were supposed to be." I am not surprised at this. But why had he no information? Has any inquiry been made to locate them?

A cablegram was received in 1896 at Scotland Yard from Ottawa, giving a description of a customs officer wanted for embezzling $6,000. The case was put into my hands, and within twenty-four hours I got the thief, although the cable merely mentioned, as in the case of Kaplan and Schmidt, "supposed gone to Great Britain." This arrest was effected purely by making the necessary inquiries.

As recently as 1904 a man was accused here in London of a crime. In his defense the accused said he was not in London at the time stated, and gave particulars to prove conclusively that he was in another part of England. Supt. Froest had charge of this case, but made no inquiries, with the result that the man was wrongfully punished! JOHN McCARTHY.

London, July 17, 1911.

The Jewelers' Clock Signs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day I notice an anecdote entitled "A Famous Newspaper 'Fake,'" which refers to the position of the hands on the dummy watches, or clocks, used as jewelers' signs. I think that your correspondent must have been misled by his newspaper friend into believing that the suggestion offered had just come into his mind, for the story was certainly current prior to the date he mentions. I myself heard it at least four or five years before that date, and from two different and widely separated sources.

JAMES CHITTICK.

East Orange, N. J., July 25, 1911.

Blasting at Hook Mountain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have noted in THE TIMES or other city papers that quarrying rock on Hook Mountain had ceased, and the property passed to the State as part of the Hudson River Park. In view of this often repeated statement it is somewhat surprising that the daily blasting goes on with more vigor than ever, with more permanent defacement of the mountain.

If Hook Mountain is now the property of the people of the State of New York, by what right is such vandalism continued?

W. W. HERRICK.

New York, July 25, 1911.

MONOPOLY IS SEEN IN SHOE MACHINERY

Federal Officials to Submit Evidence to Special Grand Jury in Boston.

GOV. FOSS STARTS INQUIRY

Legislative Committee to Hold Hearing To-day—How the Company Controls Shoe Making.

BOSTON, July 26.—As the result of an investigation of the United Shoe Machinery Company by Special Assistant Attorney General Gregg for the Department of Justice, Attorney General Wickersham to-day directed United States Attorney Asa P. French and Mr. Gregg to present the evidence obtained to the Federal Grand Jury at a special session called for Aug. 1.

It is understood that the attention of the Government was brought to the matter by complaints that the United Shoe Machinery Company, the so-called "Shoe Machinery Trust" is a monopoly in restraint of trade under the Sherman law, as recently interpreted by the United States Supreme Court.

Another allegation against the company is that it has infringed upon the patent laws of the United States.

The announcement that the Government has been investigating the shoe machinery situation in Massachusetts follows close upon the heels of appeals that have been made by Gov. Eugene N. Foss for a State investigation.

Several weeks ago the Governor sent a special message to the Legislature asking for new legislation that would cover the alleged monopoly by the United Shoe Machinery Company. The Legislative Committee on Rules promptly replied that the Hisgen anti-monopoly bill was designed to meet just such a situation, and reported "no legislation necessary." This was followed two days later by a second special message from the Governor, accompanied by a letter from the President of a large shoe manufacturing concern in Massachusetts, urging that some action be taken. This message is before the Committee on Rules of the Legislature, which has called a public hearing for to-morrow.

Incidentally the State proceedings have precipitated a controversy between Gov. Foss and Attorney General Swift. After the return of the Governor's first message, Gov. Foss sent a memorandum to the Attorney General, demanding an immediate investigation of the methods of the shoe machinery industry. Attorney General Swift sent word back to the Governor that he would like to have the Chief Executive send him all evidence he might have in his possession.

Gov. Foss promptly replied that it was not the duty of the Governor to supply evidence or to conduct investigations for the Attorney General's office. The Attorney General then stated that he merely asked the Governor for whatever information he might have in his office. The news of the Federal investigation came to-day before the Governor had replied to the Attorney General.

Attorney General Swift has been quietly conducting an investigation while engaged in his controversy with the Governor. He has had long consultations with several men prominent in the shoe industry.

The United Shoe Machinery Company disposes of its machines under the royalty system. The manufacturer, instead of buying the machinery used in his factory, leases it, paying his rental in royalties levied on each shoe made, or, as an alternative, the manufacturer may buy the machinery provided he buys from the United Shoe Machinery Company certain "findings" necessary for its operation, such as flax, wire, nails, or eyelets, the sum thus realized by the United company being sufficient to compensate it for the use of its machinery by the manufacturer.

According to the officials of the United Shoe Machinery Company, the average royalty paid the company by the manufacturer is 2 2-3 cents on each pair of shoes.

A year ago the United Shoe Machinery Company brought suit against Thomas G. Plant, a Boston shoe manufacturer, on the ground that he had engaged in the manufacture of shoe machinery that involved infringements on the United's patents. The case was bitterly fought for awhile, but a few months ago Mr. Plant sold out his shoe machinery manufacturing plant and patent rights to the United Shoe Machinery Company.

At about the same time, the Eresnahan Shoe Machinery Company of Lynn, an independent organization, was also purchased by the United.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Attorney General Wickersham to-day declined to discuss the case against the United Shoe Machinery Company further than to say he believed it presented evidences of a "very oppressive monopoly."

The question of patents involved is much the same as in the case against the Electrical Trust, and the probable action against the International Harvester Company. In the main, however, the Government will charge monopoly and restraint of trade by illegal contracts and methods.

While there is no official confirmation of such a statement, it is generally understood here that the Government will ask for criminal indictments in addition to bringing a civil dissolution suit.

THE ARMIES OF PEACE.

After the tea things are put away,
After the paper is read,
After the noise and the cares of day,
And the youngsters are abed;
After the prayers and the good-night kiss,
She by the fire and I,
And the winds may blow, but I'm glad for this,
And the dreams that go smiling by.

After the children's time for play,
After the voices of care
Have echoed in distance and died away
And Night with its peace is fair,
After the little stories are told
And the lilt of the lullaby,
The day seems dross by the evening's gold
And the joys that go laughing by.

After the crib and the trundle bed
Are canopied high with dreams;
After the last little curly head
Is shorn of its golden beams
By the snuffing out of the candle's light,
When she by the fire and I,
And I'm glad for the stillness and peace of night
And the hopes that go gleaming by.

After the gnomes and the goblins drift
Out to the sleepy sea;
After the hearth fire Muses lift
Songs of the joys to be;
After the workaday world's asleep,
She by the fire and I
In the dream-a-while time, when fairies peep
And gladness goes dancing by.

And this is the strength that the Nation boasts,
And this is the Nation's pride,
And these are grander than panoplied hosts
And ships on the sea beside:
The lullabies and the hearth fires bright,
And the cribs where the children lie,
And the dreams of love that hallow the night
And the Faith that goes smiling by.

J. W. FOLEY.

MRS. FITLER'S PAIR WINS TWO RIBBONS

Florham King and Pink Lady Double Victors in Hollywood Horse Show.

THIRTEEN CLASSES JUDGED

New Jersey Coast Society Goes to Pretty West End Grounds to See Equines Perform After Heavy Rainstorm.

Mrs. C. Cecil Fitler of Riverton, near Philadelphia, gathered in the lion's share of the blue ribbons and the accompanying honors yesterday at the initial session of the Monmouth County Horse Show at Hollywood, West End, Long Branch, which will engage the attention of lovers of harness and saddle horses for the remainder of the week.

She began her ribbon-corraling bee with the first-class judged, this being for harness pairs. Handling the ribbons over her entries, Florham King and Pink Lady cleverly, she was not long, after putting the pair through a variety of paces, in catching the eye of the judges for the blue, with quite some acclaim following the award, bespeaking a popular win.

In the tandem class shortly following, her entries, which had just won the pairs, made this a double event, by their almost perfect action and trotting. The leader, Florham King, behaved splendidly, and never made a false move, vastly different to the actions of Emil Seelig's Perfect, which did all manner of climbing stunts.

These victories were supplemented by still greater success in the harness horse division when Mrs. Fitler's Pandoria Queen and Pink Lady "ran" one-two in a field of six, finishing a most successful afternoon.

What was conceded to have been a distinct surprise to many of the experts present was the win of Mortimer L. Schiff's King of the West and Queen of the West from De Witt C. Flanagan's Prince Charming and Rataplan. Both are handsome, showy pairs, and apparently answered every command.

Some crack-a-jack roadsters were seen in this class, with Lorna Doone and Norcata quite filling the eyes of every one as being all that could be desired in this type. Each has won premier honors in the Garden show, and were placed in the order named. Each showed a good turn of speed in the circuit they made at a trotting pace, and performed in beautiful style.

During the afternoon thirteen classes were passed upon, and the judges—Robert A. Fairbairn, De Witt C. Flanagan, Jay F. Carlisle, John R. Townsend, G. Howard Davison, S. Taber Willets, Charles T. Hurcamp, Joseph Laroque, Jr., and R. Lawrence Smith—attended to their adjudications with promptness and dispatch, getting through the programme in close to schedule time.

As a fitting finale to a really fine exhibition a quarter-mile running race for ponies was run, with Frederick Lewisohn as the judge. The finish kept him on the anxious seat, as only a neck separated Undeterred, the entry of R. Penn Smith, Jr., and Wells Clarke's Sir Gaze, which came through very fast from the head of the stertch, but just failed to get up.

Just prior to the commencement of the exhibition a heavy rain made the holding look dubious, but at about 2 o'clock, and just at the time when the band was playing the National anthem, Old Sol blazed out in all his glory, and remained on his good behavior for the rest of the afternoon.

This gave the many members of the fair sex present an opportunity to fraternize on the lawn, and attempt to escape the wiles of an army of photographers, who seemed bent on snapping everything and everybody.

All the roads leading from Monmouth Beach, Elberon, Seabright, Red Bank, Deal, and adjacent Summer resorts led to the pretty ground, with the result that as the afternoon wore on there was a fine gathering of Rumson Road society, augmented by many who were interested in the outcome of the function from more ulterior motives.

There was but one happening in the series which savored of an accident, this being when Miss Claire A. Knapp was thrown from her mount, Zulal, in the saddle-horse class. Miss Knapp was cantering her mare around the circuit and had reached the top of the back stretch, when a railroad locomotive snorted by, just over the fence, frightening the animal, which reared and tossed the rider to the ground. The animal was quickly caught and remounted, and, although the mishap had apparently not got on Miss Knapp's nerves, she had quite some difficulty in making the mare show her prettiest.

A popular win was scored in the ladies' basket phaeton class, open to Summer residents of Monmouth County, when Miss Madge L. Nathan drove Royal Victoria to victory for Emil Seelig. The turnout was a handsome one, being perfectly appointed, with the reins splendidly handled. The red in this class went to Mrs. Henry Martyn Alexander, who was accompanied by Miss Caroline Bryce.

For the best ladies' saddle horse Myron H. Oppenheim's ponies, Fairy Queen and Watchful, showed to the greatest advantage, and were finally awarded first and second prizes. Morton L. Schwartz garnered the third ribbon.

R. Penn Smith's Merry Lass, which is by Merrilegs, an importation of a generation ago and a consistent winner for many years, got the blue in the ponies-under-saddle class. The quartet of entries, all under 13.2, made an attractive picture going through the evolutions demanded before judgment was passed. Elsinore Farm's Cardiff was placed second and Florham Baby got the third award.

Shown with mallets and around stakes, the polo ponies had their innings late in the afternoon. They proved a willing lot and galloped with a vim which showed that they had some experience and had been in contests. F. E. Small's Texas, a bay gelding, proved the handiest, and ran in and out the stakes, free rein, with never a mistake, showing a lot of speed.

The hunters and jumpers were shown through the field and over four jumps, which had to be negotiated twice. The first obstacle was a flat fence about four feet high; then they encountered posts and rails slightly higher. This was followed by the in-and-out, and lastly the stone wall about four feet high.

Blenheim Farm—W. R. Abell of Baltimore—accounted for first and third in this class, with Algomah and Aristocrat. The first named was of beautiful conformation, and took his jumps with an abandon which reflected plenty of field work. He did not make a mistake, and leaped splendidly, being full of go when he landed with nary a semblance of prop. This was probably the most spectacular event of the day and attracted a bunch of timber-toppers, all of which went through their work without a mishap.

Mrs. Thomas J. Regan gathered in the blue in the saddle horse class with Mahli, which had Emil Antoni up. Antoni got the most out of his mount and had little apparent difficulty in gaining the award from a field of eight, with Mayo, Miss Chip, and Florham Sweetest as the runners-up.

Divinity, Miss Frances Webster's nomination in the novice saddle horse division, ridden by W. A. McGibbon, got the blue, with the red going to Florham Charm, with Miss Rasmussen, a Chicago girl, in the saddle. This was the largest class of the afternoon, and the judges had their work cut out in rendering their decisions. They weeded out until the four placed horses were left, with first and second as above and third and fourth to Mahli and Miss Chip, respectively.

Among the boxholders at the show are Jefferson Seligman, Frederick Lewisohn, Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim, Mrs. Frank E. Vogel, Harry Content, Murry Guggenheim, Morton L. Schwartz, Mrs. Daniel O'Day, B. Lissberger, Henry Seligman, R. Lawrence Smith, S. Taber Willets, Charles A. Baudouine, James T. Hyde, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., Robert W. Simms, Alfred N. Beadleston, Benedict J. Greenhut, Georg Gustav Rohlig, M. H. Tredwell, Dr. J. Bruce Ferguson, Edward Wasserman, M. J. Drummond, Simon Goilbart, Col. Robert M. Clowry, P. J. Casey, John M. Phelan, L. Gallagher, Dr. J. M. F. Egan, Anthony N. Brady, Charles J. Farley, the Hon. Victor Dowling, Mrs. M. V. Spencer, Dr. Samuel W. Hassel, George Ehret, Frank T. Clarke, M. C. Loughlin, A. Kimball, Mrs. B. J. Barry, J. M. Dougherty, Eli Joseph, M. J. Drummond, R. M. Dorsey, Harry M. Stevens, and Robert L. Washington.

Among those who viewed the exhibition from many points of vantage were Mr. and Mrs. Moses Schwartz, Miss Corinne Schwartz, Henry Staton; Mrs. George G. Montgomery, Miss Plaut, Miss Einstein, Mrs. A. M. Wittenberg, Miss Celeste Rhinehart, W. L. Anderson, Miss Rennie Wasserman, Mrs. B. J. Greenhut, and Miss Clara Greenhut. The summaries:

Harness Horses, Pairs.—Mrs. C. Cecil Fitler's Florham King and Pink Lady, first; Emil Seelig's Peter and Repeter, second.

Ponies Under Saddle.—R. Penn Smith's Merry Lass, first; Elsinore Farm's Cardiff, second; Florham Hackney Stud's Florham Baby, third; Miss Helen Gertrude Alexander's Peacock, highly commended.

Harness Horses, Single, Novice.—Emil Seelig's Climax, first; M. F. McDonald's Countess, second; De Witt C. Flanagan's Kentucky, third; David M. Neuberger's Lord Selby, highly commended.

Saddle Horses.—Mrs. Thomas J. Regan's Mahli, first; Cotswold Farm's Mayo, second; Thomas J. Ryan's Miss Chip, third; Florham Hackney Stud's Florham Sweetest, highly commended.

Tandems.—Mrs. C. Cecil Fitler's Florham King and Pink Lady, first; Emil Seelig's Perfect and Perfection, second.

Horses Shown to Basket Phaetons.—Emil Seelig's Royal Victoria, first; Mrs. Henry Martyn Alexander's Ham, second.

Roadsters.—Edward C. Leeds's Lorna Doone, first; E. T. Stotesbury's Novata, second; E. C. Leeds's Lozano, third. M. F. McDonald's Frenzel, highly commended.

Saddle Horses, Novice.—Miss Frances Webster's Divinity, first; Florham Hackney Stud's Florham Charm, second; Mrs. Thomas J. Regan's Mahli, third; Thomas J. Ryan's Miss Chip, highly commended.

Polo Ponies.—F. E. Small's Texas, first; Peter Hauck, Jr.'s, Happy Jack, second; Peter Hauck, Jr.'s, Herncecker, third; W. E. Conner, Jr.'s, Mrs. George, highly commended.

Harness Horses, Pairs.—Mortimer L. Schiff's King of the West and Queen of the West, first; De Witt C. Flanagan's Prince Charming and Rataplan, second; Emil Seelig's Max and Climax, third; Lehman Strauss's Suburb and Supreme, highly commended.

Ladies' Saddle Horses, Ladies to Ride.—Myron H. Oppenheim's Fairy Queen, first; Myron H. Oppenheim's Watchful, second; Morton L. Schwartz's Durham, third. Ivorbrook Farm's Peter Pan, highly commended.

Harness Horses.—Mrs. C. Cecil Fitler's Pandoria Queen, first; Mrs. C. Cecil Fitler's Pink Lady, second; John Doyle's Queen Helen, third. George D. King's King Cornell highly commended.

Qualified as Green Hunters.—Blenheim Farm's Algoma, first; Bellair Farm's Sans-a-Tout, second; Blenheim Farm's Aristocrat, third. Henry Laurence Bell's St. Leonid highly commended.

MISS HIGGINS A BRIDE.

Daughter of Late ex-Governor Married to Emile L. Hovelaque of France.

Special to The New York Times.

OLEAN, N. Y., July 26.—Emile Lucien Hovelaque, Inspector General of Public Instruction in France, was married to-day in St. Stephen's Church in this city to Miss Josephine Higgins, daughter of the late Gov. Frank Wayland Higgins. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. James W. Ashton, who has been Miss Higgins's pastor all her life. Following the wedding ceremony there was a reception and breakfast at the Higgins residence on South Street.

The two little nieces of the bride, Katherine and Lucia Higgins, attended her and Miss Elizabeth Averill of Rochester, niece of Mrs. E. H. Harriman of New York, was maid of honor. Several New York men assisted Harrison Higgins, the bride's brother, as ushers.

Monsieur Hovelaque was formerly Professor of English and English History in Paris educational institutions. Miss Higgins was graduated from Miss Porter's School at Farmington, Conn., and afterward traveled abroad extensively, going to India, South Africa and Japan. She met M. Hovelaque two years ago in Egypt. The young lady and her mother recently returned from Paris.

Invitations to the wedding were limited to the close friends of Miss Higgins and M. Hovelaque, but they were sufficient to fill the church comfortably. After spending six months in travel Monsieur and Mme. Hovelaque will take up their residence in Paris.

CUSHING-DODGE WEDDING.

Wm. S. Cushing of New York Married to Miss Mary E. V. Dodge.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 26.—Miss Mary Eleanor Vernon Dodge, youngest of four daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Howell Dodge of Washington, D. C., and William Strong Cushing of New York City, were married here this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Pequot Chapel. The Rev. A. Judson Arnold officiated.

A reception followed at Fareham, the Summer home of Mrs. E. Francis Riggs of Washington. Mrs. Riggs's sons attended the academy at Simsbury, the country home of the bridegroom, and are close friends of Mr. Cushing.

The bride was attended by Miss Gladys Mackay-Smith and Miss Virginia Mackay-Smith, daughters of the Bishop Coadjutor of Pennsylvania, and Miss Julia Addison, daughter of the Rev. Morris Addison, as bridesmaids. There were two matrons of honor, the bride's sister, Mrs. Walker, wife of Lieut. Hugh McLean Walker, U. S. N., and Mrs. Murray Cobb of Washington.

Charles Cyprian Cushing was best man for his brother, and the ushers were Lawrence Riggs, Harry Lippitt, Stephen Filpin, Mark Mitchell, Karl Percy, and Douglas Dodge.

The couple will make their home at Simsbury, where a new house is now being built for them as a wedding gift from the bridegroom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Lee Cushing.

MISS AGNES ROONEY WEDS.

Becomes Bride of John E. O'Brien in Church of Our Lady of Lourdes.

Miss Agnes M. Rooney, daughter of Mrs. Christopher Rooney of 452 West 149th Street, and John Edward O'Brien, were married at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes by the Rev. James Velt.

The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed with point lace and a tulle veil caught up with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley. Her only attendant was Miss Albina Fransioli, who wore a gown of pink satin, veiled in pink marquisette, and carried pink roses. Thomas F. Brennan was best man.

A bridal breakfast was served in the green room at the Hotel Marie Antoinette after the church ceremony to about sixty relatives and friends.

The couple are sailing for Europe to-day on the steamer Touraine to spend their honeymoon.

Donn Barber, Architect, Sails.

Donn Barber, the architect who won the competition for the design of the new Department of Justice Building in Washington, sailed for Europe yesterday on the White Star liner Olympic. He is to be gone until the middle of September. While abroad Mr. Barber is to make a study of the law libraries in England and France, with an eye to suggestions for the work ahead of him. Construction on the new building starts in October.

Frank Daniels's Daughter to Wed.

The engagement is announced of Miss Maude Daniels, daughter of Frank Daniels, the comedian, and Mrs. Daniels, to A. Rutledge Schmidt of Larchmont. Miss Daniels is the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniels, and is popular among the younger set at Larchmont and Rye. The Daniels's country home is at Rye.

Mr. Schmidt is a member of the Regatta Committee of the Larchmont Yacht Club. The wedding will take place probably in January.

SMITH—BOSWELL.

Miss Sarah Chandler Boswell, daughter of Mrs. John Boswell of 16 Elm Street, Morristown, N. J., and Morgan Kinmouth Smith, were married yesterday in St. Peter's Church, Morristown. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Philemon F. Sturgis.

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SCHOOL ROOF DRAMA NOT A BIG SUCCESS

The Acting Most Interesting to the Small Boy, but the Text Was Quite Lost.

JULIUS HOPP STILL HOPES

And Strives—He's Planning "All" Shakespeare and a Few Odd Classics Despite the Noises About P. S. 64.

Julius N. Hopp, the backbone, mainstay, and prop of the Wage Earners' Theatre League, which has enabled a lot of folks to go to the upper west side theatres at prices considerably lower than box office rates, explained last night to about 1,500 persons on the roof of Public School 64, in Ninth Street, near Avenue B—to say nothing of 3,000 off the roof, but near enough—why his newest venture in the way of a performance of "The Merchant of Venice" could not come off. While he was explaining the reason became evident, for the more Mr. Hopp shouted the more impossible it became to hear him.

The court of Public School 64 is on a second-story roof, battlemented, facing Tenth Street. On the opposite side of the street the tenement windows were full of figures and faces. The street below was crowded with shrieking humanity, which occasionally listened long enough to come in with some apt remarks. Street cars clanged their way up and down the already noisy street.

On the roof there were not chairs enough to go around, and the audience mostly composed of children, was restless. Eva Tanguay would have had difficulty in making herself heard above the volume of sound. It was impossible to imagine what would become of "The Quality of Mercy."

Nevertheless, Mr. Hopp was sanguine. Those who sat in the first row distinctly heard him say that "The Merchant of Venice" would be presented there on Saturday evening, after the actors had had more time in which to prepare it. And Mr. Hopp did not stop here. It is his purpose, he said, to present all the Shakespeare plays and as many Greek plays as have been translated by Prof. Gilbert Murray and others on this self-same roof. He also mentioned other playwrights whose names became inaudible in the din.

Mr. Hopp, however, in lieu of the promised "Merchant of Venice," had arranged other entertainment for the gathered multitude. Several of the actors who were to present "The Merchant of Venice" clambered on the stage and recited bits of this and that. The stage was a platform set at one end of the roof, and fenced in on three sides with green screens. Through these screens peeped the infantile heads of young spectators who were unable to see what was going on in any other way. They probably heard better than those who sat in the chairs.

Eric Blind and P. J. Kelly of the Sothern-Marlowe company presented a scene in costume. Inquiry developed that the scene was from "Romeo and Juliet." Now and then fragments of the Queen Mab speech hit the ear, but what Romeo said was consigned to oblivion.

This was not the actors' fault. Who could have done better with four stories of tenement windows, in long, staring rows, making audible comments on the progress of the performance? These outbursts set in a dull thudding noise which never ceased and included the jangling bells and rumbling wheels of passing street cars. However, Mr. Blind and Mr. Kelly, who wore blue and red tights and a great deal of velvet, were picturesque to the last degree, and the children were vastly entertained.

When Sydney Greenstreet appeared to recite "Gunga Din" he was greeted with a cry of "Oh, you Murphy," emanating from one of the windowsills of the schoolhouse, where urchins were perched. Why he was thus assailed was not at all obvious unless the boy had in mind his portly appearance. Kipling's tale of the Indian boy has been heard under better circumstances. Mr. Greenstreet has a good voice, but the fates were against him.

After this, Miss Clara Knott recited. Her selection was tragic to a degree. You could tell that by her frenzied expression, but what it was all about it was impossible to discover. It should be observed that Julius Hopp made announcements between times of what the next selections would be, but as the announcements were as inaudible as the selections this was not of much benefit.

Toward the close of the evening a string quartet appeared and added chamber music to the evening's entertainment. Some pre-Beethoven quartet had been chosen for the occasion. Its delicacy passed into the air with better success than the spoken words, because music has a certain carrying power. Still there are better places than the roof of Public School 64 for hearing chamber music.

All of this entertainment was free for those who came, but they probably would have been better satisfied either to pay a small sum and go somewhere else or to have had the same entertainment given within the school house in the auditorium. It is difficult to believe that Mr. Hopp can find actors whose voices can stand the strain of giving all the Shakespeare dramas and the translated Greek tragedies on this roof. If he does, under the circumstances, there will not be much consequent edification.

WHITE RATS FOR MORALITY.

Protest Against Stage Appearance of Persons Charged with Crime.

At a meeting of the White Rats of America held after midnight Tuesday resolutions against the employment in vaudeville theatres of people attractive on account of notoriety were passed. Particularly the association, which is composed of vaudeville performers, put itself on record as opposed to the engagement of persons under indictment or charged with crime.

The employment of such people, said the resolutions, "is calculated to breed and promote crime and improperly influence the young, and particularly young women. * * * We appeal to the managers for morality and the maintenance of ethical standards in our profession. We desire to go on record in opposition to any form of entertainment made a vehicle to publicly present any character, man or woman, under indictment for crime."

At the headquarters of the association last night W. W. Waters, Secretary, said that the organization was not fighting any manager or managers of theatres, but was trying to stop what he believed was an unfortunate tendency to exploit people under indictement on charges of crimes of a sensational nature.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The two hundredth performance of "The Pink Lady" will be celebrated at the New Amsterdam Theatre next Saturday afternoon, when pink parasols will be given as souvenirs.

Rehearsals of "The Kiss Waltz," which is to be one of the Shuberts' early productions, began yesterday. After a road tour the piece, a musical comedy, will be brought to New York.

Ruth St. Denis will continue her "Radha" dance at Hammerstein's Roof Garden next week, instead of presenting the Egyptian "Nile Dance," that had been announced.

Rehearsals of "The Moral Code," the new drama by Herbert Thompson, that Arthur Hammerstein is to produce, began yesterday at the Manhattan Opera House.

Henry W. Savage has engaged Thomas H. Chalmers, a baritone who has been known as a church singer in New York, for the role of Jake Wallace in the English version of "The Girl of the Golden West." He has been singing in Italy during the last two years.

Klaw & Erlanger have entered into a contract with George Beban by which they will manage the actor as a star for a number of years. Mr. Beban's tour will begin in September, and he will be seen in New York early in the season in a new play.

Louise Dresser has been engaged by the management of the Winter Garden as one of the principals for the new entertainment that is to be presented there following the season of Russian ballets and the short engagement of "The Musical Revue of 1911."

Hubert Henry Davies, the English playwright, author of "The Mollusc," "Cousin Kate," and other comedies, will sail for New York on Aug. 9, to visit John Drew at his home in East Hampton, L. I. He will remain in this country until the production of his new play, "The Single Man," at the Empire Theatre on Sept. 4.

Richard G. Hollaman, President of the Eden Musée Company, sailed for Europe yesterday on the Olympic. Mr. Hollaman is making his annual trip in search of novelties. He will visit London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Budapest, and St. Petersburg.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Warren E. Dennis and Miss Mildred Dennis are spending July at the Meadow Club of Southampton, L. I.

Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, who is now at the Savoy Hotel, Carlsbad, will arrive here on Aug. 23.

Miss Osborn will accompany her parents, Prof. and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, to the West for a camping trip in the Rocky Mountains.

The President of Hobart College and Mrs. Stewardson are spending the Summer at Washington, Conn.

Secretary of War and Mrs. Stimson, who are being entertained this week by the Governor of Porto Rico and his sister, Miss Margery Colton, at their home, will return to New York on Aug. 10.

George R. Sheldon, who has been the guest of his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Stevens Sands, at Lenox, has returned to town.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page, who went abroad early in May, intend spending the late Summer at Southampton.

Mr. and Mrs. George Dilwyn Cross are at Barkcross, at Bernardsville, for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. James Harper North have gone to Berwick, Penn., for the Summer. The Misses Marjorie S. North and Helen S. North are with them.

R. V. HARCOURT, M. P., WEDS.

His Marriage to Marjorie Cunard Delayed Two Years by Her Illness.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 26.—The wedding took place to-day at Beaconsfield Parish Church of Robert Vernon Harcourt, M. P., second son of the late Sir William Harcourt, and Marjorie Cunard, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Cunard, and great-granddaughter of the founder of the steamship line.

The engagement was announced nearly two years ago, and it was then expected that the marriage would take place shortly. Miss Cunard, however, was taken ill and it was announced in February of last year that the marriage would not take place. Happily she is now restored to health.

The bride's father gave her in marriage. She wore an ivory satin costume draped with old Valenciennes lace, and a Brussels lace veil. The little bridesmaids, Barbara Harcourt and Barbara Cunard, wore country dresses of white chiffon and large hats with trails of natural roses. Dudley Ward, M. P., was best man.

The honeymoon is being spent at Nuneham Park, Oxon, lent by Lewis Harcourt, Colonial Secretary and the bridegroom's half-brother, prior to a short tour abroad.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing To-day on Two Steamships—The Arrivals.

The transatlantic steamships sailing today and some of those booked to depart on them are:

PRINZ FRIEDRICH WILHELM (Bremen)—Raymond K. Albright, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Baer, Mrs. Caroline Jenkins Buckingham, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie C. Cornish, Mrs. R. L. Ganter, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander W. Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Jones, Seymour Myers, Col. Samuel M. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Outwater, Mrs. E. G. Read, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Tirrill, and Mrs. Z. Buckingham Wadsworth.

TOURAINE (Havre)—M. W. Beacon, Maurice Charvet, George A. Cunningham, James R. English, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Hubbard, Thomas F. McCran, Andrew F. McBride, Mr. and Mrs. John E. O'Brien, Vicomte Perpignan, Mr. and Mrs. H. de Sallier du Pin, and Miss Mary A. Sheridan.

The steamships arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

CARONIA, (Liverpool)—Mrs. Mary Ahrens, Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. Ballard, Mr. and Mrs. James D. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. F. Stanton Blake, Mrs. Carolyn Wells Brodt, Benjamin F. Chase, American Consul at Leeds; F. S. Crowthers, Whyte Howard, Dr. M. S. Inglis, Mrs. M. A. MacArthur, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Newman, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Peck, Mrs. Warren F. Rollins, Major and Mrs. William Austen Wadsworth, and Mrs. Layman A. Walton.

BERLIN, (Naples)—Prof. and Mrs. Aristides Agremonte, Mrs. Henry Bacon, Mrs. R. Peale Bent, Mr. and Mrs. James O. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Durand, Mrs. Arthur Hill, Leonard St. John, Mrs. Charles Laight, Mrs. Joshua Reynolds, Mrs. A. Heaton Robertson, and Mrs. George B. Sheppard.

DANA—DANA.

Mr. and Mrs. Orlando Nelson Dana of Graham Court, Seventh Avenue and 116th Street, announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Marguerite Watson Dana, to Denison D. Dana on July 22 at Great Barrington, Mass. The wedding was a quiet one on account of mourning.

The young couple's engagement was announced last May at a luncheon given by one of Miss Dana's girl friends. The bridegroom is a son of Mrs. William Hall Walker of 23 West Fifty-fourth Street. He has business interests in Toronto, where the couple will be at home after Nov. 1.

YESTERDAY'S WILLS.

CHARLES F. SOUTHMAYD, died July 17, 1911; left more than $10,000 realty and $10,000 personalty; $10,000 to his law partner, William M. Evarts; $75 a week to his sister, Julia C. Southmayd, who is in a private sanitarium; $5,000 to the Bar Association of New York, $2,000 to the New York Law Institution, $10,000 to the Children's Aid Society of New York, many bequests of from $2,000 to $10,000 to other relatives and friends, and the residue of the estate to his sister, Emily C. Southmayd.

MARY ANN WALSH, died June 28, 1911; left $5,000 realty and $5,000 personalty; $3,000 each to her children, Delia Walsh, Raymond Walsh, and Gertrude Walsh; her household furniture to May C. Hoyt, and the residue to be divided equally among Vincent Walsh, Walter G. Walsh, and William L. Walsh.

LEONI GILLE, died Sept. 6, 1910; left $230 personalty to her nephew, George Louis Lamelle of 325 West Thirty-sixth Street.

PATRICK HUSSEY, died June 3, 1911; left $300 personalty to James P. Brerman of 679 East 179th Street, Bronx.

AGNES HAVEMEYER TODD, left $50,000 to her husband, T. Gillis Todd; $10,000 to her father, James Havemeyer; $25,000 to her brother, J. Cary Havemeyer; $10,000 to her cousin, Viola P. Conklin; $5,000 to her former teacher, Laura A. Chursley; $100 to her maid, Katie Mundy, and $50 to her cook, Annie Kelley.

To-day's Music in the Parks.

MADISON SQUARE PARK. Frank W. McKee's Band, at 8 P. M.:

PART I.

"Star Spangled Banner."

1. March Andalouse—"La Jolie".....Buisson
2. Overture—"Maspniello".....Auber
3. (a) Waltz—"The Dreamer".....McKee
   (b) Morceau—"Sizilietta".....Von Blon
4. Sextette from "Lucia".....Donizetti
5. Selection—"Naughty Marietta".....Herbert

PART II.

6. Overture—"Maritana".....Wallace
7. Selection—"Rigoletto".....Verdi
8. Novelette—"Snow Queen".....Salzer
9. "Old Kentucky Home".....Dalbey

With variations for each section of the band.

10. Medley Overture on Popular Airs.

CARL SCHURZ PARK. William S. Purtisch's Band, at 8 P. M.:

PART I.

Salutation—"Star Spangled Banner."

1. March—"Nibelungen," Paraphrase of.....Wagner
2. Overture—"Merry Wives of Windsor".....Nicolai
3. Waltz—"Blue Danube".....Strauss
4. Excerpts from "Il Trovatore".....Verdi
5. Intermezzo—"Al Fresco".....Herbert

PART II.

6. Polonaise—"Militaire".....Chopin
7. Selection—"Woodland".....Luders
8. Polish Dance.....Scharwenka
9. Idyll—"The Mill in the Forest"..Ellenberg
10. Popular Melodies.....Von Tilzer

"America."

HAMILTON FISH PARK.

A. Watman's Band. At 8 P. M.

PART I.

"Star-Spangled Banner."

March—"Samitol".....Daniels
Overture—"La Maritana".....Wallace
Fantasie—"Musical Scenes from Spain".....Langey
Grand Selection—"Excerpts of Grand Operas".....Tobani
Characteristic—"On Tiptoe".....Hosmer

PART II.

Waltz—"Danube Waves".....Ivanovici
Intermezzo—"Cavalleria Rusticana".....Mascagni
Polka Caprice.....Perlet
Hebrew Selections.....Watman
"Way Down in Dixie," (introducing bugle calls).....Arr. Peluso

"America."

VILLA COLONY FIGHTS NARRAGANSETT FIRE

Lawns of Summer Cottages Strewn with Trunks as the Flames Spread.

TWO CHURCHES BURNED

Hotels Are Threatened, but Escape—Blaze Checked When Help Comes from Neighboring Towns.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 26.—A fire which completely destroyed the American Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, ruined the belfry of the Presbyterian Church, and spread to the roofs of a number of cottages near by, started at Narragansett Pier shortly after 11 o'clock this morning. After two hours of sturdy fighting the firemen finally got the blaze under control and prevented further damage.

The fire originated in a pile of brush on land leased by John Coppen and owned by the George Shaeffer estate. The dryness of the surrounding ground and the fact that a stiff breeze was blowing, soon the blaze caused to scatter in all directions.

Sparks ignited the lower portion of the Zion Church building, and in a few minutes the entire structure was a mass of flames. The fire spread to the belfry of the Presbyterian Church near by, and in a short time this was in ruins.

The roofs of three cottages and the upper portion of a large rooming house owned by Solomon Fairweather and occupied by colored waiters employed at the hostelries were also damaged. A small barn owned by the Rev. W. A. Brady also suffered considerable damage, one end being burned out.

The Narragansett Pier fire apparatus responded, but owing to the threatening aspect of the blaze assistance was summoned from Wakefield and Peacedale. The total loss will not exceed $5,000.

Mr. Coppen, on whose land the fire started, had obtained a permit from Chief of Police Caswell to burn up a lot of brush with which his property was covered. It was while doing this that the fire got beyond his control and spread to the surrounding buildings. For a time it was feared that the sparks might reach to the Revere Hotel, some distance away, but the wind shifted and the property was not endangered.

Preparations had been made for the burning of the American Methodist Episcopal Zion Church mortgage the latter part of this week, but the building is a complete loss, and the occasion will have to be postponed. The structure was valued at $1,000, and is partially covered by insurance.

The Presbyterian Church, the belfry of which was destroyed, was unoccupied. In this tower hung the town's fire alarm bell. This also was destroyed and the fire alarm system put out of business.

The three cottages to which the blaze spread are occupied by Channing P. Wylie of Warrenton, Penn., and Mrs. A. Curtis Tingley and Sydney Nordlinger of this city. All three are located on Boon Street, a short distance from the land on which the blazing brush was situated.

Mr. Fairweather's rooming house suffered mostly from water. The household goods were removed to the street and escaped damage.

To the north of the Presbyterian Church are the Seafield cottages, and attention was turned to the Summer villas formerly occupied by Ambassador Cassini and the Russian Legation. Just beyond the Seafield cottages is the Imperial Hotel, one of the largest at the Pier, and situated right in line of the fire, but the flames did not reach it.

On the lawns of the villas, nearby, were piled trunks and other baggage with valuables taken from the cottages on short notice.

William C. Marrow of Washington, D. C., and Dr. C. F. M. Leidy of Philadelphia, aided the cottagers and firemen. In the crowds that lined the streets were many of the Summer residents, including Charles G. Curtis of New York, Dr. and Mrs. A. F. Hopkins of Washington, Miss Gibson, a sister of Charles Dana Gibson; Dr. Joseph Leidy of Philadelphia, Mrs. A. Curtis Tingley of Providence, the Misses Lane of New York, the Rev. Philip M. Prescott of Washington, C. P. Wylie of Warrenton, Penn., and Mrs. William H. Coombs of New York.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD GIDDEN, 70 years old, pioneer miner of Colorado, and cousin of the late Grover Cleveland, died in Cripple Creek Tuesday, of apoplexy. He went to Cripple Creek fifteen years ago and made several fortunes in the mining business.

ROBERT C. MILLER, Postmaster at Ponce, Porto Rico, died in Chautauqua, N. Y., suddenly yesterday. He was attending the Chautauqua Assembly. The body will be taken to his former home at Akron, Ohio, where the funeral will be held Friday. Mr. Miller was a brother-in-law of Thomas A. Edison, and was prominent in Ohio church and political circles. He had been Postmaster at Ponce for twelve years.

Col. JAMES F. BROWN, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of Connecticut since 1900, died on Tuesday at his home in North Stenington, where he was born in 1836. Being graduated from Yale in 1862, he volunteered in the Federal service, and was made Captain in the Twenty-first Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. At the conclusion of the war he was commissioned a Colonel, and from then until 1878, he was in business in Savannah. Col. Brown served two terms in the Connecticut General Assembly. His wife and five children survive him.

JAMES D. SIMONS, who was an active member of the New York Stock Exchange for more than thirty years, died on Monday. He was the senior member of the old firm of Simons & Chew, which later became James D. Simons & Co. As a resident of Jersey City for many years before he moved to New York, he was senior warden of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Simons was a member of the Crescent Club, the Church Club, the Huguenot Society, and the Sons of the Revolution. He was 69 years old.

The Rev. H. MARTIN KELLOGG is dead at his home in Coventry, Conn., at the age of 51. For several years he conducted tourist parties through Europe, and, under the name of "Nitram," published letters of his travels. Mr. Kellogg preached for nine years at Ekonk Hill, and was prominent in Grange affairs.

HARRY ALPHONSO JUDD, an athlete and amateur baseball player of the Walnut Athletic Club of New Rochelle, died on Tuesday from tuberculosis and brass poisoning at the home of his mother, Mrs. C. F. Munroe, at 7 Horton Avenue, New Rochelle.

HENRY STUART GILLESPIE, a former member of Company B, Seventh Regiment, New York, died on Tuesday at Hartford, Conn. He was a son of the late James Stuart Gillespie and was 58 years old.

EGERTON AMES BLISS, head of the E. A. Bliss Company, with offices at 366 Fifth Avenue, this city, died yesterday at Magnolia, Mass. Mr. Bliss was 63 years old. Before coming to New York he had lived in Jersey City and in Meriden, Conn.

WILLIAM V. CURTIS, ex-Mayor of Wharton, N. J., died there yesterday. He was 80 years of age. He was born in Cornwall, England, and settled in Wharton sixty-three years ago. Mr. Curtis is survived by his widow and two sons and three daughters.

JOHN DORAN, for forty years a resident of Chatham, N. J., died yesterday at his home from accidental injuries received two weeks ago. Mr. Doran was born in Ireland seventy years ago. He was a founder and one of the Trustees of St. Patrick's Church at Chatham.

Mrs. JEANETTE STEVENS writer of stories of the South, died suddenly in Pasadena, Cal., yesterday. She had long been an invalid. Mrs. Stevens's former home was in Christiansburg, Va. She was a daughter of Judge Henry Junkins.

JOHN V. RADCLIFFE, a merchant of Philadelphia, died suddenly yesterday in Ocean City, N. J. He was 63 years of age. Mr. Radcliffe was on the float of the yacht club preparatory to boarding his launch when he dropped dead.

GEORGE S. SMITH, head of the firm of G. S. Smith of London, England, is dead at his home in that city, in his fifty-ninth year. He was the originator of circular advertising through the post, which he started at the age of fifteen in a borrowed office in Gresham House, Old Broad Street. Mr. Smith began by addressing envelopes with his own hand, and when he died he had amassed a fortune. He was perhaps the largest envelope buyer in the world, one of his orders being for 100,000,000 of one kind only.

CHARLES SCHNEIDER, organizer and the first President of the National Association of Master Bakers of the United States, died at his home in Washington yesterday, aged 70. Mr. Schneider was born in Germany.

CARSTEN WENDT, 60 years old, one of the pioneer settlers of Larchmont, died yesterday in his home in Larchmont. Mr.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Close at Advance After Selling Movement Earlier in the Session.

COAL ROAD STOCKS STRONG

Reading and Lehigh Valley Enjoy Sharp Advances—Position of the Steel Trade.

Another new low price for consols, dis-quiet over the Moroccan situation, and some selling of stocks here for London account were factors in a decline which toward midday yesterday carried the market downward, with particularly heavy selling in Union Pacific, which receded 1¼ points from Tuesday's close. Northern Pacific and Great Northern showed larger declines, but these and practically all the other stocks in the list rallied strongly in the afternoon, and a majority of issues ended the day with net gains. The action of the market in the afternoon indicated clearly that such apprehension as was felt early in the day regarding the foreign situation was by no means deep rooted, and, moreover, that the selling which had depressed prices was in all probability largely of professional character. It took only the decided strength in Reading and Lehigh Valley to give a stronger tone to the whole list and to substitute net gains for the day in the place of most of the losses which were recorded early in the session. The further advances in Reading and Lehigh Valley naturally increased the interests taken in the suggestion that these roads might anticipate another commodities clause decision by some form of segregation of their coal properties, with incidental advantage to their shareholders. The day brought no confirmation of these sugestions, but they continued to gain ground in direct proportion to the progress made in the quotations for Reading and Lehigh Valley.

The market had before it yesterday the showing of the Steel Corporation for the second quarter of the year, and discussion naturally ran to the question whether or not the increased activity in the steel trade, brought about by the price reductions made two months ago, would soon bring larger improvement in earnings than was shown in the monthly figures of the Steel Corporation's report for the second quarter. The opinion was expressed in well-informed steel trade circles that further improvement in earnings was to be expected with the development of the buying movement which was started by the price reductions. Such improvement as has already taken place in the steel trade has come about without the restoration of railroad orders to their normal volume. The Iron Age, commenting on this feature of the steel trade, says that as a matter of fact the necessities of the railroads are steadily increasing and that inevitbaly wear and tear must be made up. The principal subsidiary of the Steel Corporation, located in Pittsburg, is reported now to be operating in excess of 75 per cent. of its capacity, and The Iron Age supplies figures which bear out previous indications that some of the independent mills are operating to a larger percentage of their capacity than are the Steel Corporation's subsidiaries.

The commodities markets were irregular yesterday, with a more or less general tendency to recover a little of the ground recently lost in those markets. Wheat and corn were a little higher at the close of the day, while in the cotton market the record of the two previous days was reversed, in that the July options closed at a decline, while the new crop months advanced. August cotton moved down along with July, which latter is now very close to its end. The fact that to-morrow is the first notice day for delivery of cotton against August options was one of the factors in yesterday's movement in that option.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Charles Warner Co., (quarter,) 1¼ on first preferred.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2@2½ per cent., with the opening at 2⅜ per cent. and the last loan at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2⅜ per cent.

Time money rates, 2½@2¾ per cent. for sixty days, 2¾@3 per cent. for ninety days, 3@3¼ per cent. for four months, 3¼@3½ per cent. for five months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 3@3¼ per cent. for sixty days, at 3¼@4 per cent. for four and five months, 3¾@4 per cent. for six months, and 4@4¼ per cent. for longer maturities.

New York Clearing House statements: Exchanges, $328,508,328; balances, $18,962,634; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $245,072.

Private discount rates abroad: London, 1 11-16@1¾ per cent.; Paris, 2½ per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 2½ per cent., an advance of ⅛ per cent.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 20c discount; San Francisco, 4c discount; Minneapolis, 40c premium.

Foreign exchange rates on the points named were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

	Cable.	Sight.
London	$4.8660	demand, $4.8615
Paris	$5.18⅜	less 1-16; check, $5.19⅜.
Berlin	95 1-16	check, $5.19⅜.
Switzerland		check, $5.18⅜ less 1-32; check, $5.19⅜ plus 1-32.
Holland		check, 40.81; check, 40.97.
Belgium		check, $5.20⅝ less 1-16; check, $5.21¼.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London, Bankers'—Sixty days, $4.8415; ninety days, $4.8315.

London, Commercial—Sixty days, $4.86; ninety days, $4.88.

Paris, Bankers'—Sixty days, $5.21⅛; ninety days, $5.22½ less 1-16.

Paris, Commercial—Sixty days, $5.21⅜ less 1-16; ninety days, $5.23⅛.

Berlin, Bankers'—Sixty days, 94⅜; ninety days, 94⅝.

Berlin, Commercial—Sixty days, 94½; ninety days, 94 5-16.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was ½d lower in London, at 24 1-16d per ounce, and in New York ¼c lower, at 52½c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45c.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

	—Maturity.—	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Copper..5	Apr. 1,'12	100⅜	100⅝	4.60
Am. Cigar B...	Mar. 15,'12	99½	100	4.00
Balt. & Ohio...4½	June 1,'13	100⅜	100½	4.31
Beth. Steel Co.6	Nov. 1,'14	100½	100¾	5.54
Ches. & Ohio...4½	June 1,'14	99¼	99½	5.82
C., H. & D. purchase money...4	July 1,'13	98⅞	99¼	4.41
Chi. & Alton...5	Mar. 15,'12	99½	99¾	5.14
Chi. Elev. Ry.		98¼	98⅝	5.66
Erie.....6	Apr. 5,'14	100⅝	101¼	5.54
Gen. Motors...6	Oct. 1,'13	99	99½	6.24
Gen. Rubber...4½	July 1,'15	97	97⅜	5.82
Hudson Co.....5	Feb. 1,'13	98½	99	6.70
Int. Gt. Nor...5	May 15,'14	97¼	98	5.77
K. C. R. & L.5	Sep., 1912	94	97	...
L. St. cv. deb..5	Mar., 1918	93¼	94	6.91
Minn. & St. L.5	Feb., 1918	94½	95	7.50
Mo., K. & T...5	June 1,'13	99½	99¾	5.14
Mo. Pacific...5	June 1,'14	97⅜	98	5.78
N. Y. Central...1¼	Mar. 1,'14	100¼	100⅜	5.28
Nat. Ry. of M.4	June 1,'13	98¼	98⅝	5.28
N. Y. Central...1¼	Mar. 1,'14	100¼	100⅜	4.31
Pere Marq. ...6	July 1,'12	100¼	100⅜	4.36
St. L. & S. F...5	Mar. 1,'13	98¾	99¼	5.48
San Francisco...5	June 1,'13	98⅜	98¾	5.47
Southern' Ry....5	Feb. 1,'13	100⅛	100⅜	5.47
Tidewater Co...6	June 1,'13	101½	101¾	4.48
West. T. & T...5	Feb. 1,'12	100⅜	100⅝	4.95
Westinghouse...6	Aug. 1,'13	101¾	102⅛	4.86

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday.

Total sales July 26, 1911..... 358,460
From Jan. 1, 1911..... 58,229,137
Same period last year..... 402,436,101

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
68⅛	68⅜	8,100	Amalgamated Copper	67⅞	68¼	67¼	68⅛	+ ⅛
58½	59	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	59	59	59	59	+ ⅞
55½	55¾	9,700	Am. Beet Sugar	54⅜	55¼	54⅜	55⅛	+ ⅝
92½	94⅜	100	Am. Brake Shoe & Fy.	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
11⅜	11⅝	1,350	Am. Can	11¼	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
88	88½	1,100	Am. Can pf.	88¼	88¾	88¼	88¼	+ ⅛
57	57¼	900	Am. Car & Foundry	57¼	57¼	58¾	57	— ⅛
56	56½	750	Am. Cotton Oil	56½	57	56	56	— ⅛
25	25⅞	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	25	25	35	25	— ⅛
40¼	41	100	Am. Locomotive	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
76¼	79⅜	1,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	79¼	79½	78½	79¼	— ⅛
106½	106⅝	100	Am. Smelt & Ref. pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½	— ⅛
39	40	250	Am. Steel Foundries	39	39	39	39	— ¼
136⅜	136½	1,700	Am. Tel. & Tel.	136½	136¼	136⅜	136¼	—1
...	...	4,138	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights	6⅝	6 14-32	6⅜	6 7-16	+1-10
83¼	88⅝	800	Anaconda Copper Co	38½	39½	38¼	38⅜	— ½
118⅜	118½	10,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	113¼	113½	112¾	113¼	— ¼
130½	131¼	300	Atlantic Coast Line	130½	130½	130½	130½	— ¼
108⅞	108¾	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio	108¾	108⅞	108⅜	108⅜	—1
...	...	10	Bank of Commerce	218	218	218	218	...
84⅜	84¾	1,800	Bethlehem Steel	34½	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ⅛
82½	82⅝	1,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	81⅝	82¼	81⅝	82⅛	+ ⅛
244⅝	244½	7,275	Canadian Pacific	244⅜	244⅝	242⅝	244½	— ⅞
29½	29¾	600	Central Leather Co.	29½	29½	29¼	29¼	— ⅞
280	290	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	280	280	280	280	—5
82	82¼	900	Chesapeake & Ohio	81⅞	82¼	81¼	82	+ ⅛
22⅜	22⅝	200	Chicago Gt. Western	22½	22¾	22½	22½	+ ⅛
127½	128	7,100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	127¼	128	126⅜	127⅝	+ ⅜
146¼	147	510	Chi. & Northwestern	147	147	146¼	146¼	— ⅞
2⅞	3¼	100	Chi. Un. Tr. t. r. Sta.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	...
22⅝	23	900	Chino Copper	23	23	22½	22¾	— ⅛
34½	35¼	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	34¼	34¼	34⅛	34¼	— ⅛
54½	55½	150	Colorado Southern	55	55	55	55	—1
82	82½	200	Col. & South. 1st pf.	82	82	82	82	+ ¼
14.	14½	200	Consolidated Gas	145	145⅛	145	145½	— ⅛
171½	172½	100	Delaware & Hudson	171	171	171	171	— ½
28	28¼	100	Denver & Rio Grande	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
57⅝	58	220	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	— ⅜
36½	36¾	8,800	Erie	36⅝	36⅞	35⅝	36⅜	— ⅛
57½	57¾	3,000	Erie 1st pf.	57⅜	57⅝	56⅝	57½	+ ⅛
46½	47⅞	200	Erie 2d pf.	47	47	47	47	...
...	...	7	Fourth Nat. Bank	208	208	208	208	...
162¼	163	100	General Electric	163½	163¼	163¼	163½	...
5⅜	5⅞	800	Goldfield Consol.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	...
134⅞	135⅞	9,900	Great Northern pf.	135¼	135⅜	133⅞	135⅛	...
58⅜	59	1,200	Gt. N. certs. ore prop.	59	59	58	59	— ⅛
145½	146	125	Illinois Central	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	— ⅛
17⅞	18	1,100	Interborough-Met.	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	— ⅛
51	51¼	200	Interborough-Met. pf.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ⅛
122	123¾	900	Int. Harvester	123	124¼	122½	124	+ ⅞
88½	88⅞	100	Int. Steam Pump pf.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	...
18½	19	100	Iowa Central	18½	18½	18½	18½	...
36	36½	200	Iowa Central pf.	36	36	36	36	...
...	...	10	Irving Nat. Bank	215	215	215	215	...
35¼	35⅞	800	Kansas City South.	35	35	35	35	— ⅛
106¼	106½	450	Laclede Gas	106½	106½	106½	106½	— ¼
80	84	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	82	82	82	82	+ ½
176⅜	176¾	17,300	Lehigh Valley	174⅝	176¾	174⅝	176⅝	+ ⅞
152	152¼	500	Louisville & Nash.	151¼	152	151½	152	— ⅛
4⅜	5	100	Mercantile Marine	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
21½	21⅝	500	Miami Copper	21⅞	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅛
30½	32	500	Minn. & St. Louis	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
140	141¼	900	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	141¼	141¼	139	139	—2
36¼	36½	1,600	Mo., Kansas & Texas	36	36⅜	36	36¼	+ ⅛
49⅝	49¾	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	+ ⅛
20½	21	1,600	Missouri Pacific	49¼	49½	49	49¼	+ ⅛
98½	100	300	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
56	56½	200	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	99	98½	98½	98½	— ⅛
19	19½	125	National Lead Co.	56½	56½	56½	56½	— ⅛
108½	108⅝	800	Nevada Consol. Cop.	19	19½	19	19	...
140	140⅜	500	New York Central	108½	108½	108	108¼	— ¼
46½	46⅞	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	140½	140½	140¼	140¼	— ¼
108¼	108½	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ⅛
131⅝	131¾	1,800	Norfolk & Western	108⅝	109	108½	108½	+ ⅛
29½	30	15,300	Northern Pacific	131¾	132⅜	130½	131⅞	+ ⅛
47	48	300	Pacific Mail	29⅝	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
124⅞	125	1,000	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	48	48	48	48	— ⅛
106½	107	3,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	125	125¼	124⅝	125	...
22	22¼	200	People's Gas, Chicago	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ⅛
90⅛	90⅜	3,500	Pittsburg Coal	21	22¼	21	22¼	+ 1⅛
36¾	37	8,300	Pittsburg Coal pf.	88⅛	90¾	88½	90¼	+ 2⅛
102	103	200	Pressed Steel Car	37	37	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
3	5	30	Pressed Steel Car pf.	101¾	103	101¾	103	...
36¼	37¼	300	Quicksilver pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ½
17⅛	17⅞	200	Railway Steel Spring	37½	37¾	37¼	37¼	— ⅞
159⅝	159⅞	200	Ray Consolidated	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	...
30½	30¾	96,000	Reading	158	159¾	157⅝	159⅝	+1⅝
94¾	95	700	Rep. Iron & Steel	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
32	32½	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	—1⅛
64½	65	8,000	Rock Island Co.	32	32¼	31½	32	— ⅜
47¾	48¼	800	Rock Island Co. pf.	64¾	64¾	64¼	64¼	—1
122½	122⅝	1,300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	48¼	48¾	47⅝	48¼	+ ⅛
32	32½	10,900	Southern Pacific	122¾	122⅝	121½	122¼	+ ⅛
72⅜	73¼	1,600	Southern Railway	32	32½	31⅝	32⅛	— ⅛
40¾	41	1,900	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	73½	73⅝	72¼	72¾	— ⅛
29½	29½	300	Tennessee Copper	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
20¼	21½	700	Texas & Pacific	29	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅛
44½	47½	100	Tol., St. L. & Wst.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
108¼	109½	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	47½	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅛
99¼	99⅞	200	Twin City R. T.	109	109	109	109	— ⅛
113¼	114	500	Underwood Typ.	99⅞	99⅞	99½	99⅞	— ⅛
190	190¼	100	Underwood Typ. pf.	113½	113½	113¼	113¼	— ⅛
95¼	95⅜	52,900	Union Pacific	189⅞	190¼	188⅝	190⅞	+ ⅞
68½	69½	700	Union Pacific pf.	95	95¼	94⅝	95	...
50	53½	400	United Rys. Invest. pf.	68½	69	68¼	69	...
40⅜	41	23	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	53	53	53	53	...
113⅝	114	1,700	United States Rubber	41½	41¼	40⅜	41	— ⅝
79⅝	79⅞	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	113½	113¼	113¼	113¼	...
119	119⅜	29,500	U. S. Steel	79¾	79¾	79	79⅝	— ⅛
49⅜	49¼	1,000	U. S. Steel pf.	119½	119½	119¼	119¼	+ ⅜
57⅜	57⅝	1,800	Utah Copper	49⅝	49⅝	49	49¼	— ⅛
86	90	600	Va.-Caro. Chemical	57⅜	57⅝	57⅛	57⅜	— ⅛
15⅞	16	25	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	85⅞	85⅞	85⅛	85⅛	— ⅝
84⅜	85½	200	Wabash	16	16	16	16	...
61½	62	100	Wabash pf.	35	35	35	35	...
80⅝	81½	950	Western Maryland	62¼	62¼	61¼	61¼	— ⅞
75½	76	1,350	West. Union Tel.	80⅞	80½	79½	80½	+ ½
3	3¼	600	Westinghouse E. & M.	75	75	74½	75	— ½
		100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	3	3	3	3	— ⅛

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100¼	100⅜
2s, c., 1930	100¼	...
3s, r., 1918	101¼	102¼
3s, c., 1918	101½	...
4s, r., 1925	113¾	115
4s, c., 1925	113¾	115
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	...	100
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	100	100⅜
Pan. 5s, r.	102⅜	102½
D. C. 3-65s	105	...
Adams Exp.	230	239
Allis-Chalm.	8	8½
Allis-Chalm. pf.	28½	29¼
Am. Ag. C. pf.	101¼	...
Am. B. S. pf.	95	101
A. B. S. & F. pf.	132	133
A. C. & F. pf.	116½	118¼
Am. Coal	75	100
Am. Cot. O. pf.	99	102
Am. Exp.	231	236
A. H. & L.	4½	5
Am. I. Sec.	22⅝	24
Am. L. Co.	10½	11½
Am. Locom. pf.	31	31½
Am. Malt.	4	5¼
Am. M. pf.	42	43
Am. S. pf.	88¼	89
Am. Snuff.	250	...
Am. Sn. pf.	96½	...
Am. S. R.	118½	119
Am. S. R. pf.	116¼	119½
A. T. & C.	78	79¾
A. Tob. pf.	95	95½
Am. W. Co.	32¼	32¾
Am. W. Co. pf.	91¾	92¼
Am. W. Pa. pf.	29	30
Ann Arbor.	20	40
Ann Arbor pf.	60	80
Asso. Oil	...	54
A., T. & S. F.	103½	103½
F. pf.	89	90
B. & O. pf.	1½	1¾
Batoplias M.	142	144
B. Un. G.	9	10
Bruns. Ter.	142	144
B., R. & P.	110	120
B., R. & P. pf.	130	150
But'k Co.	29½	31
Canada So.	66	72¼
Cent. Leath. pf.	100	100½
C. & S. A. Tel.	118½	119¾
Chi. & Alt.	20	30
Chi. Gt. W. pf.	40	50
C., I. & L. pf.	60	80
C. & N. W.	200	205
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	137	142
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	155	165
Chi. Un. T. pf.	6¼	7¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	58	59½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	94½	100
Cleve. & P.	167	...
Cleve. & P. Special	96	...
Col. F. & I. pf.	110	112
Col. & So. 2d pf.	75	80
Col. & H. C. & I., full paid	12	15¼
C. R. & L.	70	...
Corn P. R.	14½	14⅝
Corn P. R. pf.	81½	83
Crex Carpet.	70	100
Cub.-Am. S.	38	45
Cub.-Am. S. pf.	89	92½
D., L. & W.	536	548
D. M. & Ft. D.	5½	15
Det. Edison.	110	...
Det. & M.	120	...
Det. & M. pf.	120	...
Det. U. R.	70	76
Dist. Sec.	35¾	36⅜
D., S. S. & A. pf.	10	15
Du P. de N. Pow. pf.	20	27
Ev. & T. H.	33	39
Ev. & T. H. pf.	90	...
F. M. & S.	33	35

	Bid.	Asked.
F. M. & S. pf.	64½	67½
Gen. C. Co.	125	133
Gen. C. Co. pf.	106½	108
Granby Con.	...	38¾
Hav. E. R.	83½	90½
Hock. Val.	122½	125
Homestake.	82¾	85
Ill. C. l. l.	94½	...
Inger.-Rand.	100	...
Inger.-Rand. pf.	100	...
Int. H. pf.	124	125
Int. Paper.	10½	11½
Int. Pap. pf.	43	48½
Int. St. P.	41	41½
Jol. & Chi.	161½	...
Kan. C., Ft. S. & Mem.	75	82
Kan. C. So. pf.	67½	68½
K. & D. M. pf.	6	8
K. & D. M. pf.	40	50
Lack. Steel.	37½	40
L. E. & W.	14	16
Lake Shore.	325	450
Long Island.	54	56
Mackay Cos.	86	87½
Mackay Cos. pf.	74	75
Mah. C.	R.600	...
Man. Elev.	138	143
Md. C. pf.	50	...
Mer. Marine pf.	16¾	17
May Dept. Stores	80¼	81¾
May Dept. Stores pf.	118	113½
Mich. Cent.	...	180
M. & St. L. pf.	47¾	50
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	154	155½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line	88¼	89¼
N. C. & St. L.	155	160
Nat. Bis.	132½	136½
Nat. B. pf.	127½	129½
Nat. L. pf.	108	109¼
Nat. Rys. of M. 1st pf.	65	67
Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	29½	30½
N. Cent. C.	80	90
N. Y. A. B.	68½	75
N. Y. C. & St. L.	58¾	59½
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	104	107
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	85	90
N. Y. D. Co.	...	25
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	66	...
Norf. So.	46½	48¾
Norf. & W. pf.	90	90½
North Am.	74½	74¾
Nor. Cent.	245	...
N. O. T. & Light	49¼	...
Ont. Mining	1¼	2¼
Pac. Coast.	95	105
Pac. C. 1st pf.	85	110
Pac. C. 2d pf.	95	105
Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf.	97	100
Peo. & E.	17	21
Pere Marq.	...	30
Pere M. 2d pf.	33	...
P. C., C. & St. L.	96	98
P., Ft. W. & C.	167	...
Pitts. St. pf.	103½	105½
Pub. S. C.	115	118¾
Pullman Co.	164½	162½
Quicksilver.	2¼	3
Ry. St. Sp. pf.	100	108
Rdg. 1st pf.	90	91
Rdg. 2d pf.	95	98
Rens. & S.	185½	...
R. W. & O.	118	...
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	68	68¼
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. L. ctfs.	185	190
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. L. new ctfs.	56	61½
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. L. pf. ctfs.	...	130
St. L. S. W.	31	32½
St. L. S. W. pf.	68¼	69½
Sears-Roeb.	142	143¼
Sears-Roeb. pf.	122¼	124
S.-S. S. & I.	49	49⅞
So. P. R. S.	90	95
So. P. R. S. pf.	107½	110
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	81½	88
Stand. Mill.	16¼	18
Stand. Mill. pf.	50	53
Texas Co.	114	115⅞
T. P. L. Tr.	90½	95
Third Av.	10½	11
T. R. & L.	6	7
T. C. R. T. pf.	132½	145
Underwood Typ. pf.	7	8
U. B. & P. pf.	51	60
Un. Cig. M. pf.	104¼	104½
Un. Dry G., ex div.	103⅜	106½
Un. Dry G. pf.	107	107⅝
U. Rys. Inv.	37⅜	38½
U. S. Ind. Alcohol	24	28
U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	95	99⅞

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. C. I. Pipe	15	17
U. S. Exp.	95	98
U. S. R. & Impt.	74	76
U. S. R. & Ref.	1	4
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	...	17
U. S. Rub. 2d pf.	76½	77¾
Va. R. & P.	38	39
Va.-Car. C. Co. pf.	120	123
Vulcan Det.	16	18
Vulcan Det. pf.	56	70
W. F. Exp.	161	165
West. Md. pf.	85	87½
Westingh'se 1st pf.	110	120
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	8½	9
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	4	4¼
Wis. Cent.	67	69

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Reports from Trade Centres Show a Continued Increase in Operations.

Commenting on condition in the iron and steel trade The Iron Age to-morrow will say:

From the viewpoint of the iron trade the Inter-State Commerce Commission's decision reducing Reno, Spokane, and Salt Lake rates about 20 per cent. is regarded as simply another incident in the railroad situation. The iron trade has not had anything like its normal volume of business from the railroads for many months, and has managed to get along after some fashion, and this new decision is not likely to restrict their orders much further.

The reports from various trade centres show a continued slight increase in steel

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TEL. 5089 JOHN. 34 Pine Street, N. Y.

Winston-Salem Southbound 4s, 1960
New Orleans & Great Northern 1st 5s, 1935
Para Marquette Rfdg. 4s, 1955
Railroad Securities 4s, 1952, (Ill. Cent. Stk.)

E. BUNGE & CO.

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WANTED

Penn. 1st 4½s 1921

SLATTERY & CO.

60 Exchange Pl., N. Y.

Tel. Broad 4162

Fonda, Johns't'n & Glov'ville 4½s, 1952
Mason City & Fort Dodge 1st 4s, 1955
Winston Salem So. Bd. 1st 4s, 1960
Buffalo & Susquehanna Bonds & Stocks

WOLFF & STANLEY,

32 William St., N. Y. 6557-8-9 Broad.

Potter, Choate & Prentice

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66 WALL ST. NEW YORK

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Why the Market Went Down.

Curious explanations are sometimes offered for movements in prices on the Stock Exchange. Among the well-known brokerage houses which supply their customers with hourly gossip about the market is one which undertook yesterday in a very brief bulletin to explain the decline of the early afternoon, which in some of the active stocks amounted to a point or more. This bulletin was to the effect that the break in prices was due to the fact that there was no buying of stocks and that traders were selling. To whom the traders were selling when no one was buying was one of the things which the bulletin did not explain. Probably the explanation lay in the fact that traders were selling to traders and these latter were eliminated in this house's view of the business which was being done on the Exchange. The ground that was lost in the selling was recovered later, and net gains were recorded in most of the stocks which, according to this market gossip, traders had been selling when no one was buying.

***

Trading in Bond Receipts.

The Stock Exchange has given notice that after Aug. 1 trading on the Exchange in the temporary receipts for the latest issue of New York City 4¼ per cent. bonds will be discontinued. The Exchange some time back refused to admit the bonds of this issue to its list because the work of engraving was not being done by one of the concerns whose work is acceptable by the Exchange. Trading has continued in the temporary receipts for bonds, which were issued at the time allotments were made for use until such time as the bonds themselves were ready for delivery. The city for some time has been delivering bonds against the receipts and the Finance Department is no longer transferring the temporary receipts or splitting them up into smaller amounts. In view of these facts the Exchange has set Aug. 1 as the last day for trading in the receipts. After that date all the trading in these 4¼s will be done on the curb or over the counter.

***

Cotton in Egypt and Russia.

Prospects for a big yield of cotton in Egypt are reported as almost as favorable as present conditions in this country. The production, however, is only a fraction of ours and is estimated for this year at an equivalent of 1,600,000 of our bales, as against predictions that the American crop will reach 15,000,000 bales. The importance of the Egyptian supply is largely in the fact that it is so great a reliance of British spinners for the long staple cotton needed for the production of the finest and sheerest goods. The injury from worms is small so far, but the worms have proved a veritable scourge in Asiatic Russia, where the yield last year was 900,000 bales. This was a record production, but was sufficient for only about half the needs of the country.

***

Effect of Rate Reductions.

It is too early yet to estimate with any degree of accuracy the decrease in revenue which the transcontinental lines will suffer as a result of the Inter-State Commerce Commission's recent order in the Spokane and Reno cases. When the matter was pending in Washington it was said by the Northern Pacific officials that the change would cost that road an annual loss of $1,250,000. The Great Northern estimate was $750,000, the Denver & Rio Grande a like amount, and the Union Pacific $1,000,000 on Utah business alone. Experience has shown that the carriers are apt to see proposed changes in their tariffs in the worst possible light. A reduction in passenger fares or frieght charges always brings partial compensation in the form of increased business. This week's decision aroused very little talk of "confiscatory rates" and "Government ownership" in New York, possibly because the weight of this ruling falls almost entirely on the Western roads. The long-and-short-haul situation has been regarded as an unfortunate arrangement, and it was generally admitted that if the commission had succeeded in putting it on a firmer basis, the lines affected had much to be thankful for.

***

Decline in Rubber.

The recent decline in the common stock of the Intercontinental Rubber Company is not warranted by anything in the condition of its business, according to one of the officials who discussed the matter yesterday. During the revolution in Mexico the mills of the company were shut down because of disorders in their vicinity and the interruption of shipping facilities, but after two weeks they were started up again and are now running almost at capacity. The market for crude rubber has been depressed for some time. When rubber was in demand and quotations on the Para product reached a high point there was a good market for Mexican rubber. The Intercontinental official said advices from London gave promise of a better market all around in the near future, in which case the Mexican product would again be in strong demand.

NEW WELLS FARGO SERVICE.

Succeeds Pacific Express on Gould Lines on Aug. 1.

On Aug. 1 the Wells Fargo Company express service will be extended to cover the lines of the Missouri Pacific, Wabash, Texas & Pacific, St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, Wheeling & Lake Erie, International, and St. Louis & Southwestern lines. These are all members of the Gould group. The Pacific Express Company, which now operates on those lines, will go out of business at the end of this month.

With the addition of the new lines the Wells Fargo service will cover 66,000 miles. It now operates over the Atchison, St. Paul, Chicago, Great Western, Southern Pacific, Kansas City, Southern, and Erie.

In connection with these changes President Sproule has reorganized the company on a plan resembling that followed by the Southern Pacific. Instead of Atlantic, Central, and Pacific departments the company will have New York, Chicago, Eastern, Northern, Central, Southern, Southwestern, and Northwestern departments. R. A. Wells, Vice President and General Manager, who has been located at Kansas City, and A. W. Zimmerman, Secretary and Treasurer, have resigned and their offices have been abolished. B. H. River has been made Treasurer, C. H. Gardiner Secretary, Richard Burr Controller, E. E. Honn General Auditor, J. D. Ludlow General Traffic Manager, and D. T. Mervine General Superintendent of Transportation.

NEW HAVEN PUTS OUT BONDS.

Its Requirements Met by New York and Boston Electric Line Issue.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford's expected financing has been practically arranged through the sale of $17,200,000 of the 4½ per cent. bonds of the New York, Westchester & Boston, a subsidiary, to bankers. It is expected that an early offering of the securities will be made by New York and Boston bond houses.

The New York, Westchester & Boston is building an electric road from 138th Street, New York, to Portchester, with a branch from Pelham to White Plains, a total of 110 miles. The new line has an authorized issue of $20,000,000 first mortgage bonds, which have been held in the New Haven's treasury. The latter guarantees the issue.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Henry Wollman will sail to-day for Europe on the Kaiser Friedrich der Grosse.

Plans are on foot for a merger of public utility corporations operating in the vicinity of Toronto. The companies included in the negotiations are the Toronto Railway Company, the Toronto Power Company, the Electrical Development Company, the Toronto Electric Light Company, the Metropolitan Railway Company, the Toronto & Scarboro Railway Company, the Menlo Electric Railway, and the Toronto & Suburban Railway.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Renewed Weakness Caused by International Political Situation.

LONDON, July 26.—Money and discount rates were a shade harder to-day.

Continued liquidation owing to the home political situation, and growing uneasiness regarding the Moroccan dispute, raised apprehensions regarding the settlement, which commenced on the Stock Exchange to-day, and made the markets flat. Consols touched 77 13-16, a new low record, while other sections were similarly depressed. Prices rallied in the afternoon under the lead of Consols, which recovered the early decline and closed 1-16 higher on the day.

American securities opened around parity, but later eased off on realizing induced by the weakness in the other sections. In the afternoon New York buying caused substantial recoveries throughout the list, and the market closed steady.

Money, 1 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 1¼@1⅛ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2@2¼ per cent.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s. 4d.

Gold premium at Madrid, 8.85; at Lisbon, 8.

PARIS, July 26.—The political situation caused renewed weakness on the Bourse to-day. The closing was irregular.

Three per cent. rentes 94 francs 40 centimes for the account.

Exchange on London, 25 francs 25 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, July 26.—Prices opened lower on the Boerse to-day. Late in the session a part of the list was supported, and the market closed steady.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47 pfennigs for checks.

Money, 1½ per cent.

Private discount rate, 2⅛ per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	78¼	..	..	+1-16
Consols, account	78¼	..	..	+1-16
Anaconda	7⅞	38⅛	38⅝	+ ½
Atchison	116⅜	113¼	113½	— ⅛
Can. Pacific	251¾	244½	245½	— 1
St. Paul	131	127½	127⅝	+ ⅛
Erie	37	36	36	
Erie 1st pf.	59½	57⅞	57¾	+ ⅛
Ill. Central	149½	145½	146	— ½
Louis. & Nash.	159⅜	155½	152¼ ex	— ¼
N. Y. Central	111¼	108⅛	108⅛	— ⅛
Pennsylvania	64⅞	124⅝	125	— ½
Reading	81⅞	158⅝	158	+ ⅛
So. Pacific	126⅞	122⅝	122⅝	+ ⅜
Union Pacific	195⅝	190¼	190	+ ¼
U. S. Steel	81⅜	79⅞	79⅝	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	122¼	118⅞	119¼	— ⅜

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
German Government 3½s	93	94
German Government 3s	83	84
Prussian consols 4s	102	103
Bavarian Government 4s	101	102
Saxony Government 3s	82½	83½
Hamburg Government 3s	81¾	82¾
City of Berlin 4s	100½	101½
City of Cologne 4s	100	101
City of Augsburg 4s	99½	100½
City of Munich 4s	99¾	100¾
City of Frankfort 3½s	92	93
City of Vienna 4s	95	96
Mexican Government 6s	99	100
Russian Government 4s	91½	92½
French rente 3s	94	95
British consols 2½s	77¼	78¼

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 9 0	Esperanza	1 16 10½
Tomboy	0 19 10½	Dolroes	1 10 0
El Oro	1 3 6	Stratton's Ind.	0 2 3

AMERICAN LEATHER PICKS UP.

Surplus of $58,825 Compares with Deficit of $700,000 Last Year.

The American Hide and Leather Company issued a report yesterday for the quarter ended June 30 and also for the year ended on the same date. It showed net earnings from operation, after deducting replacements, renewals, and interest on loans, of $250,458 for the quarter and $720,325 for the year. Interest on bonds in the hands of the public amounted to $91,890 for the quarter and $367,560 for the year. The sinking fund appropriations were, respectively, $73,485 and $293,940, leaving a surplus for the quarter of $85,083 and for the year $58,825.

The surplus of $58,825 compares with a deficit last year of $696,590, and a surplus for 1909 of $1,404,212.

The net current assets as of June 30, 1911, were $8,736,202.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for June and twelve months ended June 30—

	1911.	1910.	1909.
Gross	762,152	838,818	722,424
Exp. & tax.	610,227	645,622	292,731
Net	151,925	193,196	429,693
Other inc.	56,720	76,547	64,277
Total inc.	208,645	269,743	493,970
Charges	157,848	159,563	152,334
Surplus	50,797	110,180	341,636
12 mos. gross	9,184,402	8,936,117	7,171,597
Exp. & tax.	6,359,846	6,094,355	4,798,805
12 mos. net	2,774,556	2,841,762	2,373,092
Other inc.	840,517	552,360	486,813
Total inc.	3,614,074	3,394,142	2,809,906
Charges	1,906,797	1,866,760	1,767,482
12 mos. surplus	1,709,274	1,527,373	1,042,422

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILROAD CO. for June and twelve months ended June 30—

Gross	763,944	852,951	760,882
Exp. & tax	516,833	613,268	488,555
Net	247,111	239,683	272,327
12 mos. gross	9,995,174	9,594,651	8,901,395
Exp. & tax.	6,765,876	6,612,357	5,778,298
12 mos. net	3,229,297	2,982,294	3,125,097

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
3d week July	1,058,465	1,117,119	*58,654
July 1-21	3,178,349	3,292,477	*114,128

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

3d week July	337,000	277,800	59,200
July 1-23	1,048,250	864,500	183,750

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

3d week July	255,638	320,401	*64,763
July 1-23	733,093	901,804	*168,211

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—

3d week July	121,000	162,000	*41,000
July 1-21	382,000	462,000	*80,000

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

3d week July	490,281	453,375	36,906
July 1-21	1,394,071	1,364,228	29,844

TEXAS & PACIFIC—

3d week July	236,464	258,840	*22,176
Jan. 1-July 21	7,628,473	8,178,770	*550,296

GRAND TRUNK—

3d week July	960,016	660,452	299,564
July 1-21	2,897,911	2,460,859	437,052

*Decrease.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
3d week July	619,979	648,434	*28,455
July 1-July 21	1,724,755	1,706,080	18,675

ANN ARBOR—

3d week July	40,816	32,704	8,112
July 1-July 21	119,555	102,933	16,622

COLORADO SOUTHERN LINES for June—

Oper. rev.	1,060,859	1,353,287	*292,378
Oper. exp.	675,213	936,680	*261,468
Net oper. rev.	385,146	416,556	*31,410
Taxes	36,794	91,330	*54,536
Oper. inc., less taxes	348,352	325,226	23,126
Misc. chgs. and crs. to inc., (net debit)	10,284	†20,910	31,195
Bal. avail. int.	338,067	346,137	*8,069
Interest	234,872	242,136	*7,263
Surplus	103,194	104,000	*806

Twelve months ended June 30:

Oper. rev.	15,824,064	16,777,980	*958,916
Oper. exp.	10,334,111	10,868,454	*429,343
Net oper. rev.	5,489,953	5,914,525	*324,572
Taxes	477,584	477,869	*285
Oper. inc., less taxes	5,012,368	5,436,659	*424,287
Misc. chgs. and crs. to inc., (net credit)	81,218	179,985	*98,772
Bal. avail. int.	5,093,582	5,616,642	*523,059
Interest	2,794,521	2,665,008	129,513
Surplus	2,299,060	2,951,633	*652,572
Wk. end. July 23	255,638	320,401	*64,763
Current month to July 23	733,093	901,804	*168,211
July 1-July 23	733,093	901,304	*168,211

*Decrease. †Credit.

GUARANTEED STOCK

TO NET 6¼ PER CENT.

Most attractive purchase for future profit. Descriptive circular and full particulars on request.

R. E. ROBINSON & CO.

Bankers.

30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

Guaranty Trust Co.

OF NEW YORK

28 Nassau Street, New York.

Fifth Ave. Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St., N. Y.

London Branch, 32 Lombard Street, E. C.

Capital and Surplus.....$23,000,000

Deposits.....$63,000,000

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Gross rev.	763,943	852,950	$89,007
Op. exp	482,220	567,595	*85,374
Net rev	281,723	285,355	*3,632
Taxes	34,611	45,672	*11,060
Op. inc	247,111	239,682	7,428
12 Months Ended June 30:			
Gross rev	9,995,173	9,594,651	400,522
Op. exp	6,404,000	6,268,584	135,416
Net rev	3,591,172	3,326,066	265,106
Taxes	361,875	343,773	18,102
Op. inc	3,229,297	2,982,293	247,003

Miscellaneous Earnings.

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION AND LIGHT for June—

	1911.	1910.	1909.
Gross	245,097	221,673	198,208
Expenses	134,983	123,125	107,976
Net	110,114	98,548	90,227
Charges	44,333	43,375	44,245
Surplus	65,781	55,173	45,982
6 mos. gross	1,222,676	1,087,335	973,942
Expenses	697,023	624,250	553,365
6 mos. net	525,653	463,105	420,577
Charges	267,107	259,916	263,320
6 mos. surplus	259,545	203,188	157,257

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC for quarter and twelve months ended June 30—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
3 mos. gross	2,293,822	2,130,957	162,865
Op. exp	1,410,089	1,340,163	69,921
3 mos. net	883,533	790,788	92,745
Chgs. and taxes	462,234	418,237	43,997
Net income	421,298	372,551	48,747
12 mos. gross	8,891,520	8,447,062	434,458
Op. exp	5,557,303	5,216,568	340,735
12 mos. net	3,324,217	3,230,194	93,723
Chgs. and taxes	1,818,330	1,765,799	72,531
Net income	1,485,886	1,464,695	21,191

MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY for June and nine months ended June 30—

	1911.	1910.	1909.
Gross	470,026	334,564	354,917
Expenses	227,217	198,349	187,320
Net	204,809	185,715	167,597
Chgs. and taxes.	63,990	54,940	51,134
Surplus	140,813	130,776	116,463
9 mos. gross	3,438,940	3,091,799	2,791,973
Expenses	2,015,139	1,808,292	1,688,603
9 mos. net	1,423,801	1,285,508	1,103,370
Chgs. and taxes.	403,885	361,087	335,491
9 mos. surplus	1,019,915	924,420	767,879

CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH for June and six months ended June 30—

Gross	606,027	565,162	536,985
Expenses	356,844	319,407	302,279
Net	249,183	245,755	234,705
Chgs. and taxes.	50,044	48,221	41,540
Surplus	199,139	197,534	192,165
6 mos. surplus	3,593,354	3,366,009	3,180,833
Expenses	2,127,824	1,916,044	1,816,404
6 mos. net	1,467,529	1,449,965	1,364,428
Chgs. and taxes.	307,036	287,532	225,822
6 mos. surplus	1,160,493	1,162,433	1,138,607

*Decrease.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY

Members New York Clearing House Association

The following coupons are due and payable at the Main Office of this Company

55 CEDAR STREET

On and After August 1st, 1911

Camden Co., N. J., Bat. Armory	4½%	Paducah, Ky., Renewal	4¼s
Elyria, Ohio, Paving	4½s	Palace Hotel Co. of San Francisco	6s
Essex County, N. J., Park	3.65s	Pleasantville, N. Y., Street	4s
" " "	4s	Pros. Park & Coney Isl. R.R.Co.	4½s & 6s
" " " Court House	4s	Recometre Company America	6s
" " " Hospital	4s	Ridgefield Park, N. J.	5s
Essex County, N. J., Bridge	4½s	Sandy Hill, N. Y., Sewer	3½s
" " " Road	4½s	Sierra & San Fran. Power Co.	1st 5s
General Electric Company Deb.	3½s	Skaneateles Railroad Company	5s
Ham'nt'n & Egg H'rb'r City Gas Co.	5s	South Orange, N. J., Sewer	4s
Hocking Valley Railway Company	4s	Standard Chain Co. (Aug. 15th)	1st 6s
Indiana Railway Company	2d 5s	Syracuse, N.Y., City Hall 3s & various oths	
Long Island Railroad Company	2d 7s	Toledo, O., Imp. 4s and various others	
Memphis, Tenn., St. Imp. Ser. 2 of 1909	6s	" Bd. of Ed. Aug. 17, 1911	4½s
" " " " " 3 " 1910	6s	U.S. Mort. & Trust Co. Series "G"	4s
Middletown, N. Y., Water	3½s	" " " " "I"	4s
Moseley Hotel Company	1st 5s	" " " " "M"	4s
New Canaan, Conn., Funding	4s	Wall & Hanover St. Realty Co. Aug. 15	4s
New York Dock Company	1st 4s	Westerly, Rhode Island, Water	3½s
Oswego, N. Y., Bridge	4½s Aug. 15th	Woodlawn Cemetery Co. of Maryland	6s
Pacific Portland Cement Co. Consol	5s		
Pacific Power & Light Company	5s		

BRANCHES

Broadway & 73d St.

125th St. & Eighth Ave.

$500,000 Boonville, St. Louis & So. Ry

First (Closed) Mortgage 5% Bonds

Authorized and outstanding, $500,000. Dated August 1, 1911. Due August 1, 1951
Interest Feb. 1 and Aug. 1. Callable on 60 days' notice at 107½ and interest

Unconditionally Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest by Endorsement on Each Bond by the Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks in Maine and Rhode Island

These bonds are an absolute first, closed mortgage on the entire property of the Company at about $11,000 per mile. The Company operates in one of the most prosperous sections of Missouri, between Kansas City and St. Louis.

The Boonville, St. Louis & Southern Railway has recently been acquired by the Missouri Pacific Railway Co. and Mr. B. F. Bush is president of both companies.

$400,000 of this issue refunds the Company's first mortgage 6% bonds maturing August 1, 1911. The additional $100,000 will be used for betterments and improvements.

The old issue has a flawless record for the past 30 years. We offer the unsold portion of the new 5% bonds and recommend them as an unusually well-secured investment at

101¾ and Interest To Yield 4.90%

Full Particulars on Request

Spitzer, Rorick & Co

Successors to Spitzer & Co., Established 1871

Toledo 5 Nassau Street, New York Chicago

To the Holders of

Boonville, St. Louis & So. Ry. First Mtge. 6% Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1911

We will accept these 6% bonds at 100¼ and interest in exchange for the Company's new first closed mortgage 5% bonds at 101¾ and interest.

Spitzer, Rorick & Co

Central Trust Co.

of NEW YORK

54 Wall Street

Statement of Condition June 30, 1911.

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Bonds and Mortgages	$1,440,567.18	Capital Stock	$3,000,000.00
Public Securities, Market value	2,647,290.62	Surplus	15,000,000.00
Other Securities, Market value	24,337,259.61	*Undivided Profits	1,233,046.62
Loans	44,447,621.04	Deposits	91,549,471.44
Real Estate	1,007,744.13	Other Liabilities, viz.: Reserved for Taxes	190,930.42
Cash in Banks	25,726,930.17	Accrued Interest	208,959.59
Cash in Vault	11,043,110.86		
Accrued Interest	531,884.46		
	$111,182,408.07		$111,182,408.07

*Dividend payable July 1st, 1911, charged to Profit and Loss and not included in this Statement.

OFFICERS

JAMES N. WALLACE, President

E. FRANCIS HYDE, Vice-President MILTON FERGUSON, Secretary

BENJAMIN G. MITCHELL, Vice-President FRANK B. SMIDT, Assistant Secretary

DUDLEY OLCOTT 2d, Vice-President C. P. STALLKNECHT, Assistant Secretary

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD

for evidence that will convict the parties who have been selling steel throughout the country, using the name of the undersigned without our authority.

Their Methods Vary, but One Is

to solicit orders for small quantities or samples, then dictate to some assistant of the purchaser an order on the purchaser's forms for a large quantity, and by various methods to induce the purchaser to sign without careful examination of the order.

In the interest of mutual protection, we ask full particulars of those who may have been victimized.

SWEDISH IRON AND STEEL CORPORATION,

12 Platt Street, New York, N. Y.

428 Race Street, New Orleans, La.

Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Company

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $9,500,000

Member of The New York Clearing House Association

160 Broadway, New York 188 Montague St., Brooklyn

RECEIVES DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate, allowing interest thereon. Depository for moneys paid into Court and for money of bankrupt estates.

LENDS ON APPROVED STOCKS and Corporation Bonds as collateral.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, or Receiver, Transfer Agent or Registrar of Stocks of Corporations. Takes Charge of Personal Securities.

OFFICERS:

EDWIN W. COGGESHALL, President.

LOUIS V. BRIGHT, THORWALD STALLKNECHT, LEWIS H. LOSEE, Vice-Presidents. ARCHIBALD FORBES, Treasurer. WALTER N. VAIL, Secretary. U. CONDIT VARICK, Asst. Treasurers. ROBERT I. SMYTH. FREDERICK D. REED. GEORGE F. PARMELEE, Asst. Secretaries

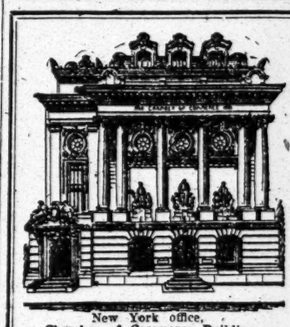
HERBERT E. JACKSON, General Manager. WILLIAM F. BAECK, Asst. General Manager.

DAVID B. OGDEN, Counsel.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

EDWIN W. COGGESHALL, Chairman.

GEORGE F. BUTTERWORTH, WILLIAM P. DIXON, JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD, HENRY GOLDMAN, PHILIP LEHMAN, JOHN T. LOCKMAN, HENRY MORGENTHAU, JAMES N. WALLACE, ALBERT H. WIGGIN



New York office, Chamber of Commerce Building

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

netting 4½% Tax Paid

On New York City Real Estate

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.

RICHARD M. HURD, President

Capital and Surplus, - $6,000,000

59 Liberty St., Manhattan

184 Montague St., Brooklyn

Copper Mining Convertible Bonds

Chino 6s
Miami 6s
Ray Con. 6s
Braden 6s & 7s
Bingham & Garfield 6s

General Motors Com. & Pfd.
U. S. Motor Com. & Pfd.
Atlantic Gulf & W. I. Pfd.
Atlantic Gulf & W. I. 5s
Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
Houston Oil Com. & Pfd.
Hart, Schaffner & Marx Com. & Pfd.
Studebaker Corp. Com. & Pfd.
Kayser Co. Com. & Pfd.

Bought and Sold

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER

Dealer in Unlisted & Inactive Securities.

25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 4854-5 Broad.

WE OFFER

200 Alaska Ebner
20 Americana Pfd.
8 Americana Com.
50 American Druggists Syndicate
100 American Telegraph Typewriter
10 Balch Publishing Pfd.
10 Colo. Yule Marble 2nd Pfd.
500 Canadian Marconi
500 Columbian Magazine
150 Dial Cash Register
100 English Marconi
100 Hampton's Magazine

HARVEY A. WILLIS & CO.

32 Broadway, N.Y. 'Phones 4270-4271 Broad.

FOR SALE

Ocean Steamship Co.

First Mtge. 5s, Due 1920

Gilman & Clucas

1st Nat'l Bank Bldg. 34 Pine St.

NEW HAVEN, CT. N. Y.

Hudson R. Elec. Pow. 5s, 1944
Albany Southern R. R. Co. Stock
American Soda Fountain Co. Stock
Fidelity-Phenix Fire Ins. Co. Stock

R. F. Westerfield

Tel. 2398-2399 John. 44 Wall St., N. Y.

We own and offer

JERSEY CITY SCHOOL 4¼s

Due 1961.

Price and particulars on application.

R. M. GRANT & CO.,

BANKERS.

31 Nassau St., New York.

Domestic and Foreign

LETTERS OF CREDIT

Traveler's Cheques

THE STANDARD TRUST COMPANY

26 Broad St., New York, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

Boonville, St. Louis and Southern Railway Company.

Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Boonville, St. Louis and Southern Railway Company, issued under and secured by an indenture of mortgage and deed of trust to Lewis C. Nelson and Thomas G. Portis, trustees, dated August 1, 1881, maturing August 1, 1911, will receive payment of principal and interest on presentation and surrender of the said bonds with the coupons thereon at the American Exchange National Bank, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on August 1, 1911.

Dated New York, July 14, 1911.

BOONVILLE, ST. LOUIS AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

By B. F. BUSH, President.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

Treasurer's Office, New York, July 27th, 1911.

A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, Lessee (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies), at this office on and after August 15th, 1911, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 31st, 1911.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF ATLANTIC TERRA COTTA COMPANY:

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of 1%, payable August 1st, 1911, to the holders of record of preferred stock (other than preferred stock Class "A" and Class "B,") at the close of business July 21st, 1911.

The transfer books will be closed July 21st 1911, and reopened August 2d, 1911.

GEORGE P. PUTNAM, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES MOTOR COMPANY,

3 West Sixty-first St., N. Y.

New York, July 20th, 1911.

Quarterly dividend No. 6 of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) will be paid August 10, 1911, to holders of the preferred stock of the United States Motor Company of record at the close of business July 31, 1911. Books close July 31, 1911, and reopen August 7, 1911. CARLL TUCKER, Treasurer.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY.

42 Broadway, New York, July 20, 1911.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company a dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. (½ of 1%) was declared, payable August 28, 1911, to stockholders of record on the books of the company as of 12 o'clock noon, July 29, 1911.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND FOURTEENTH STREET BANK.

New York, July 19, 1911.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 3%, free of tax, payable Aug. 1, 1911, to stockholders of record July 27, 1911. LOUIS V. ENNIS, Cashier.

The German-American Bank.

New York, July 20, 1911.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable August 1st, 1911, to stockholders of record at close of business July 28, 1911.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTI

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Houston Oil Preferred Is Firm in Baltimore Pending Plans for Reorganization.

SHOE MACHINERY SAGS

Booth Fisheries Gains a Point and Sears-Roebuck Advances—Anthracite Stocks Bid Up in Philadelphia.

Trading was moderately active in spots on Exchanges in other cities yesterday.

In Baltimore Houston Oil preferred was firm and in fairly good demand, but showed no change in price. A meeting of the Reorganization Committee to consider the plan of financial reorganization is scheduled for Friday.

In Boston the list displayed considerable irregularity under the influence of conflicting factors and a lack of general interest in the movement of the market. The aggregate of trading was only fair, though a broad list was included, and some lots of considerable size changed hands. On the announcement that the United Shoe Machinery Company will be made the subject of a Federal Grand Jury inquiry, the stock sagged a full point to the lowest price of the year thus far, but no liquidation of importance was noted. Steel declined in sympathy with the bear raid in Wall Street, but on the whole was well maintained by the quarterly report and the declaration of the usual dividends. A large block of Boston Elevated (411 shares) sold at 130, the highest price of the year. Nipissing was less active and was steady in price.

In Chicago trading, though well distributed, was rather moderate in volume. A gain of a full point in Booth Fisheries preferred and almost as much in the common, and a rise of ⅞ in Sears-Roebuck were the principal advances among the few made. Slight concessions were the rule, including Chicago Railway Series 2 and Series 4 certificates, People's Gas, Commonwealth Edison, the Can shares, and the common issue of Chicago Elevated Railways.

In Philadelphia the upbidding of the anthracite coal stocks attracted attention. Lehigh Navigation was bid up above 92 and Lehigh Valley above 88. Reading also moved up to 79¾, while Westmoreland Coal rose a point. The only issue to display a reactionary tendency was Union Traction, which sagged back to 52.

Yesterday's transactions in the various out-of-town Exchanges, as reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES, were as follows:

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Con. Power	92½	92½	92½
10	Con. Power pf.	99¼	99¼	99¼
300	Houston Oil pf.	8½	8½	8½
1,810	Houston Oil pf.	64½	64	64½
5	Merchants' Bank	185	185	185
135	Maryland Casualty	91	91	91
40	Northern Central	128	128	128
500	Penn. W. & P. com.	56	56	56
10	Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	87	87	87
30	United Rys.	19¾	19¾	19¾

BONDS.

$10,000	A. C. L. con. deb. 4s	100½	100½	100½
2,000	Balt. City 3½s, 1980	87½	87½	87½
4,000	Cotton Duck 5s	78¼	78	78
35,000	Colum. S. C. Ry. 5s	94	94	94
6,000	Con. Power 4½s	87¼	87¼	87¼
2,000	Con. Power notes	100	100	100
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s	97¾	97¾	97¾
1,000	Fairmont & C. tr. 5s	100½	100½	100½
1,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾
10,000	Norf. & Ports. tr. 5s	88¾	88¾	88¾
25,000	Penn. W. & P. 5s	88½	88½	88½
1,000	S. A. L. (Atl. Bir. 5s)	82	82	82
8,000	United Rys. 5s	86¼	86¼	86¼
23,000	United Rys. fdg. 5s	88¾	88¾	88¾
8,000	United Rys. inc.	64¾	64¾	64¾
7,000	United Rys. 3-yr. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	Va. Century	88¼	88¼	88¼

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Atchison	113	113	113
810	Boston Elevated	130	129½	129½
2	Boston & Lowell	217	217	217
152	Boston & Maine	107	106¾	107
10	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	115	115	115
4	Fitchburg pf.	125¼	125¼	125¼
805	Maine Central rts.	38c.	36½c.	38c.
380	Mass. Electric	22¾	22½	22½
5	Mass. Electric pf.	93½	93½	93½
185	N. Y., N. H. & H.	140¾	140½	140¼
2	Old Colony	187½	187½	187½
178	Union Pacific	190¼	188¾	189¾
177	West End	88½	88	88½
13	West End pf.	103	103	103

TELEPHONES.

861	American	136⅝	136⅜	136½
4,035	Am. Tel. rights	6½	6⅜	6⅜
17	New England	146	146	146
430	Western	21	21	21

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chemical	59	58¾	59
65	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	104½	104½	104½
15	Am. Pn. Serv. 2d pf.	15½	15½	15½
50	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	118½	118	118
82	Am. Woolen pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼
5	A., G. & W. I. S. S.	10½	10½	10½
887	East Boston Land	11¾	11½	11½
42	Eastern S. S.	93½	93½	93½
85	Edison	287	287	287
860	General Electric	162½	162¼	162¼
10	Ga. Ry. & Elec.	156	156	156
250	Mass. Gas	95½	95¼	95¾
193	Mass. Gas pf.	97½	96½	97½
43	Portland Electric	61	60¾	60¾
94	Pullman	162	161⅞	162
10	Reece Buttonhole	14	14	14
118	Swift	102¼	102¼	102¼
50	Torrington pf.	30	30	30
63	United Fruit	193½	192¼	192¼
1,065	Un. Shoe Machinery	50	49	49
2,626	U. S. Steel	79¾	79	79¼
107	U. S. Steel pf.	119¼	119	119
137	Western Union	80¾	80⅝	80¾

Fred. Butterfield & Co.

725 & 727 BROADWAY

ANNOUNCE THAT THEIR LINES FOR SPRING, 1912, ARE READY FOR INSPECTION.

KING PHILIP MILLS

PRINTED FABRICS.
WHITE GOODS.

Howe, Brooks & Co., Agts.

27 Thomas St., N. Y.

MILLS & GIBB

Fourth Av. at 22d St.

LACES—EMBROIDERIES—NOTIONS.
WHITE GOODS—HANDKERCHIEFS—LINENS.
RIBBONS AND VEILINGS—
FOREIGN CURTAINS.
FABRIC GLOVES—KID GLOVES.

SALESMAN, with established trade through Middle West, with good silk and lace waist house on commission basis; interest in business would be given to the right party. W 63 Times.

SALESMAN to handle well-known popular line of suits and coats; office trade and Middle West; commission basis. Address L. C., 322 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for coast; one who can show previous results; for well-established, popular-priced cloak and suit house. W., 40 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to call on city and office trade; experienced, with special line of $3.50 skirts. W 64 Times.

WANTED—Salesman for popular-priced line of ladies' and juniors' suits. T. J. Mendets, 139 Spring St.

WANTED—By large specialty plush coat house, salesman for East. Box W 62 Times.

Raincoats.—$1.80; special price; worth $3. Goldberg, 752 Broadway. Tel. 3902 Spring.

Guide for Buyers.

One line, 13 months, $116.80; 6 mos., $61.88; 3 mos., $32.76; 1 mo., $11.40.

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES & SOUVENIRS
A. C. Bosselman & Co., 469 Broadway.
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Leumann, Boesch & Weingart, 122 5th Av.
MANICURE SUPPLIES.
Essex-Ide (Floridine Mfg. Co.,) 42 Franklin.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Adventure	7	7	7
555	Amalgamated	68¾	67½	68¾
3,055	Am. Zinc	30½	28¾	30
50	Arizona Com	16	16	16
300	Boston & Corbin	12½	12	12¼
40	Butte Coalition	18	18	18
124	Calumet & Ariz.	57¾	57½	57¾
11	Calumet & Hecla	450	448	450
25	Chino	22½	22½	22½
120	Copper Range	60¼	60	60
25	Daly-West	6	5½	5¾
235	East Butte	14½	14	14¼
500	Giroux	6⅛	6 1-16	6 1-16
89	Granby Cons.	38	38	38
20	Greene-Cananea	7	6¾	7
40	Hancock	27½	27½	27½
15	Helvetia	1½	1¼	1¼
60	Indiana	13	13	13
100	Island Creek	37½	37½	37½
47	Island Creek pf.	88	88	88
43	Kerr Lake	5¼	5	5
160	Lake	30½	26	26
10	Miami	21½	21½	21½
10	*Mohawk	48	48	48
35	New Arcadian	3	2¾	3
5	New Idria	9	9	9
1,780	Nipissing	8⅝	8¼	8½
226	North Butte	33¾	32¼	32½
10	North Lake	8	8	8
10	Ojibway	5¾	5¾	5¾
150	Old Colony	2½	2 11-16	2 11-16
45	Old Dominion	47	46½	46½
20	Osceola	100	100	100
68	Quincy	73	73	73
55	Shannon	10¾	10¼	10½
180	Sup. & Boston	6¼	6	6⅛
10	Tamarack	34	34	34
132	Trinity	4	3¾	4
20	Tuolumne	4¾	4¾	4¾
60	U. S. Smelting	38	37¾	38
31	U. S. Smelting pf.	49	48¾	49
150	Utah Cons.	17½	17½	17½
60	Utah Copper	49½	49¼	49¼
815	Victoria	1½	1½	1½
4	Wolverine	110	110	110

BONDS.

$22,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91¾	91½	91¾
1,000	Am. Ag. Chem. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼
15,000	Am. Zinc 6s	121	120	121
1,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	70	70	70
2,000	A., T. & S.F. adj. 4s, un.	91¼	91¼	91¼
1,000	Central Vt. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼
8,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	100	100	100
3,000	West. T. & T. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
225	Am. Can	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
150	Am. Can pf.	85¾	85¼	85¾
10	Am. Shipbuilding	62	62	62
25	Am. Telephone	136½	136½	136½
122	Booth Fisheries	44	43	44
354	Booth Fisheries pf.	69	68	69
100	Chi. Pneu. Tool	51¾	51¾	51¾
25	Chi. Rys., Series 1	95	95	95
595	Chi. Rys., Series 2	28¾	27¾	28
50	Chi. Rys., Series 3	9¾	9¾	9¾
25	Chi. Rys., Series 4	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Chicago Subway	4	4	4
30	Com.-Edison	135¾	135¾	135¾
50	Corn Products	14½	14½	14½
85	McCrum-Howell pf.	96	96	96
124	Chi. Elev. Rys.	27	27	27
30	Chi. Elev. Rys. pf.	93	93	93
220	Hart. S. & M. pf.	103	103	103
150	People's Gas	107	106¼	106½

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant

Isaacs-Marks Company, New Orleans, La.; S. Kronheim, clothing and furnishing goods; 40 West Twenty-second Street.
Titche-Goettinger Company, Dallas, Texas; A. Myer, piece goods and linens; 45 East Seventeenth Street.
Rich, Schwartz & Joseph, Nashville, Tenn.; J. Rich, ladies' ready to wear; 15 East Twenty-second Street.
Schwartz Brothers, Chattanooga, Tenn.; S. Schwartz, ladies' ready to wear; 15 East Twenty-second Street.
Nachman, A., Montgomery, Ala.; ladies' ready to wear; 15 East Twenty-second Street.
Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; F. P. Fries, carpets and upholstery goods; 31 Union Square.
Filene's, William, Sons Company, Boston, Mass.; C. O. Smith, children's and infants' dresses, underwear, and hosiery; 4 West Twenty-second Street.
O'Connor, Moffitt & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. Swift, furnishing goods; J. V. Costello, cloaks and suits; Miss Murray, millinery; 114 Fifth Avenue.
Ayers, L. C., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss Stevens, furs; V. H. Hutchison, cloaks and suits; 31 Union Square.
Wyman, G., & Co., South Bend, Ind.; H. W. Eldredge, carpets; H. L. Smith, cloaks and waists; Hotel Gregorian.
Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane, Wash.; I. E. Van Dorn, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Gregorian.
Heer, C. H., Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Mo.; M. Brownlow, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Cadillac.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. T. Bannon, linens and white goods, 115 Worth Street.
Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; A. O. Blisser, carpets; 214 Church Street; Hotel Woodward.
Union Clothing Company, Columbus, Ohio; Miss C. Buchanan, women's and children's wear; The Breslin.
Hess Brothers & Co., Rockford, Ill.; M. Greenwald, clothing; 120 West Twenty-seventh Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Weil Bros. & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Miss G. Cohen, muslin underwear, waists, and corsets; 100 Fifth Avenue.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Cromwell, domestics; 104 Worth Street.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, silks; Hotel Albert.
Starr, L., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss F. Prescott, millinery and women's garments; 11 West Seventeenth Street; Hotel Broxtell.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss E. Spillone, cloaks and suits; 214 Church Street.
Hudson, J. L., Company, Detroit, Mich.; J. H. Mayhew, muslin underwear; 50 Union Square.
Newcomb, Endicott, Company, Detroit, Mich.; G. T. Moody, dress goods and silks; 200 Fifth Avenue.
Schipper & Block, Peoria, Ill.; J. S. Eimland, cloaks and suits; 41 Union Square.
Emporium, San Francisco, Cal.; Miss E. Nicolai, millinery; 229 Fourth Avenue.
Wright, W. H. & Sons' Company, Ogden, Utah; O. B. Fouiger, hosiery and notions; 31 Union Square; Hotel Great Northern.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss Kenney, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street.
Burke, FitzSimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; E. P. Barry, notions and furnishing goods; The Hermitage.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; H. Gruenebaum, domestics, dress goods and silks; Hotel Cadillac.
Steiger-Dudgeon Company, New Bedford, Mass.; J. P. Fenton, domestics; Hotel Cadillac.
Sutton, R. M., Company, Baltimore, Md.; E. K. Pattison, woolens and linings; Hotel Imperial
Miller-Daniel Company, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Easter, dress goods and silks; Hotel Imperial.
Mansfield, M., Trinidad, Col.; dry goods; Hotel Flanders.
Levy Brothers Dry Goods Company, Houston, Texas; A. M. Levy, dry goods; 40 West Twenty-second Street.
Lowenstein, B., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; F. C. Brewer, stationery; 43 Leonard Street.
Pierson, A. L., Jr., Galveston, Texas; piece goods; 43 Leohard Street.
MacDougall & Southwick Company, Seattle, Wash.; P. J. Galogly, dress goods and silks; 214 Church Street.
Auerbach, E., Company, Boston, Mass.; E. Auerbach, skirts; Prince George Hotel.
Newman Dry Goods Company, Arkansas City, Kan.; Miss B. Keiser, cloaks, suits, and notions; 128 West Forty-third Street.
Freedman Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; M. B. Freedman, cloaks and suits; Hotel Cadillac.
Miller Merchandise Company, New Washington, Ohio; J. R. Miller, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Reeder & Yant, Toledo, Ohio; I. J. Osgood, dry goods; The Hermitage.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. P. Caldwell, cloaks and suits; A. Dimpfl, furnishing goods; 454 Broome Street.
Sweeney Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. H. Peck, rugs; 15 Spring Street; Hotel Woodstock.

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
175	Sears-Roebuck	143¾	142¾	143⅞
120	Swift & Co.	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
100	United Box Board	2¾	2¾	2¾
400	U. S. Steel	79¾	79	79¼
10	Western Stone	20	20	20
50	Int. Harvester	122¾	122½	122½
20	Nat. Biscuit pf.	129	129	129

BONDS.

$25,000	Chi. Rys. 4s, B	85¾	85¾	85¾
10,000	Chi. Rys. 4s, B	88¼	88¼	88¼
10,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾
6,000	Chi. City Ry. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
5,000	Chi. City Ry. 5s	102½	102½	102½
1,000	Com.-Edison 5s	103	103	103
5,000	Com.-Edison 5s	102½	102¼	102¼
1,000	Met. gold 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼
20,000	Met. Elev. ext. 4s	82¾	82½	82¾
5,000	People's Gas ref. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
1,000	So. Side Elev. 4½s	95½	95½	95½

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	American Rys.	44¼	44	44¼
10	American Smelt.	79¼	79¼	79¼
8	Cambria Iron	44	44	44
67	Cambria Steel	47½	47	47½
10	Erie	36¼	36¼	36¼
320	Electric Storage	55¼	55¼	55¼
32	General Asphalt	31¼	31¼	31¼
42	Gen. Asphalt pf. war.	95¼	95¼	95¼
60	Ins. Co. of N. A.	20¾	20¾	20¾
200	Ky. Sec. Cor.	15¼	15¼	15¼
411	Lehigh Navigation	92	91¾	92
174	Lehigh Nav. t. c.	92	91¾	92
515	Lehigh Valley	88¾	87 5-16	88¾
80	Lehigh Valley tr. t. c.	87¾	87¼	87¾
13	Northern Penn.	97	97	97
312	Phila. Rapid Transit	22¾	22½	22¾
1,207	Phila. R. T. t. c.	22¾	22½	22¾
374	Pennsylvania R. R.	62 9-16	62¾	62 9-16
4	Penn. Salt Mfg.	113	113	113
20	Philadelphia Co.	54¼	54¼	54¼
35	Philadelphia Co. pf.	44¾	44¾	44¾
44	Phila. Electric	17¾	17¾	17¾
4	Phila. Traction	86¼	86¼	86¼
3,145	Reading	79 13-16	79 79	13-16
140	Southern Ry.	32¼	32¼	32¼
980	Tonopah Belmont	6¾	6½	6 9-16
105	Tonopah Mining	5 9-16	5 9-16	5 9-16
402	U. G. I.	87½	87¼	87½
2,905	U. S. Steel	79¾	79¼	79¾
10	U. S. Steel pf.	119¾	119¾	119¾
854	Union Traction	52¾	52	52¼
130	W. & Va. Ry.	42¾	42½	42½
112	W. & Va. Ry. pf.	69	69	69
4	Westmoreland Coal	80	80	80

PITTSBURG.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Window Glass pf.	12	12	12
50	Con. Ice	10¼	10¼	10¼
53	Citizens' Traction	55	55	55
100	Crucible Steel pf.	85¾	83½	82½
15	Fireproofing	6¼	6¼	6¼
10	Fireproofing pf.	26¾	26¾	26¾
520	Mfrs. L. & H.	23½	23¼	23½
10	Pitts. Brewing pf.	43¼	43¼	43¼
300	Pitts. Coal	22	22	22
1,197	Pitts. Coal pf.	90¾	88	90¾
102	Pure Oil	9	9	9
800	River Coal	10¾	10¼	10¾
410	River Coal pf.	34½	34¼	34¾
2,400	San Toy	40	38	38
10	Westingh. Air Brake	153	153	153

BANKS.

18	Federal National	184	184	184

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.10	Julia	.27
Alpha Con.	.04	Justice	.10
Andes	.11	Kentucky Con.	.15
Belcher	.40	Mexican	4.00
Best & Belcher	.25	Occidental Con.	.65
Bullion	.04	Ophir	1.90
Caledonia	.50	Overman	.12
Challenge Con.	.14	Potosi	.30
Chollar	.13	Savage	.13
Confidence	.65	Sag Belcher	.12
Con. Cal. & Va.	.97½	Sierra Nevada	.41
Con. Imperial	.08	Union Con.	1.42½
Crown Point	.45	Utah Con.	.10
Gould & Curry	.18	Yellow Jacket	.30
Hale & Norcross	.16		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	6.40	Florence	1.30
Jim Butler	.26	Goldfield Con. M.	5.70
McNamara	.18	Goldfield Merger	.27
Midway	.17	Great Bend	.02
Montana	.69	Jumbo Extension	.22
North Star	.12	Lone Star	.03
Tonopah Extension	.55	Red Hills	.02
West End	.52	Silver Pick	.05
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	3.85
Adams	.01	BULLFROG.	
Atlanta	.17	Bullfrog Nat. B.	.01
Blue Bell	.01	Gold Bar	.01
Combination Fract.	.09	Homestake King	.01
C. O. D.	.08	Montgomery Mtn.	.01
Booth	.08	Tramps Cons.	.02

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	5½	6½	Jackpot	5	6
Elkton	60	61	McKinney	83½	87
El Paso	50	52	Old Gold	2½	3½
Findlay	4	5	Portland	99	101
Gold Dollar	15	15½	Vindicator	73½	78
Isabella	10⅞	11⅛	Jen. Samp.		9½

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Following is the forecast for the cotton and grain States as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for Thursday and Friday:

Carolinas and Georgia—Probably fair Thursday and Friday; light northerly winds.

Florida—Generally fair, except probably local showers in the peninsula Thursday and Friday; moderate north and northeast winds.

Alabama and Mississippi—Probably fair Thursday and Friday; not much change in temperature; light to moderate north and northeast winds.

Louisiana and Eastern Texas—Unsettled on the coast; fair in the interior Thursday and Friday; light to moderate south and southeast winds.

Western Texas—Probably fair Thursday and Friday.

Utah—Fair in northern, local showers in southern portion Thursday. Friday, fair.

Oklahoma—Fair Thursday. Friday, unsettled.

Arkansas and Kansas—Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by showers Thursday night or on Friday; slightly cooler Friday.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Fair, slightly warmer Thursday. Friday, increasing cloudiness.

Ohio—Fair and somewhat warmer Thursday. Friday, increasing cloudiness; moderate southerly winds.

Indiana and Illinois—Fair and somewhat warmer Thursday. Friday, probably showers; moderate southerly winds.

Michigan and Wisconsin—Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers Thursday night or on Friday; moderate southerly winds.

Minnesota—Local showers Thursday; slightly cooler in western portion. Friday, unsettled and cooler; moderate to brisk southerly winds.

Iowa—Increasing cloudiness, followed by local showers by Thursday night. Friday, probably fair; somewhat cooler.

Missouri—Fair Thursday. Friday, unsettled, probably followed by showers.

Dakotas and Nebraska—Local showers and cooler Thursday. Friday, probably fair.

Swimming at Travers Island.

Beginning next Saturday, four important outdoor swimming championships will be decided on the New York Athletic Club course at Travers Island. Saturday the 440-yard championship of the metropolitan district, in addition to three other events, will start the series. The entries of most all the best aquatic performers of the district have been received and the struggle for the honors will be a hard one, as the majority of the entrants will be in fine fettle. In addition to the championship there will be a 100-yard swim for novices, 220-yard handicap, and fancy diving exhibition.

On Saturday, Aug. 19, on the Long Island course, the Metropolitan Association championship at 880 yards will be contested, in addition to a fancy high diving handicap and a 100-yard novice event.

In the final races on Sept. 4 two National A. A. U. championships will wind up the season, the most important being the 440-yard. This event will bring out the pick of the swimmers performing this season. The other National A. A. U. championship will be for fancy diving, which will also be closely contested. A 220-yard handicap and 100-yard novice swim will complete the programme on the closing date.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—First Lieut. B. P. Disque, Third Cavalry, detailed Inspector Michigan National Guard, Port Huron, Mich., Aug. 9 to 18.

Major P. C. Stevens and Capt. S. F. Dallam, Paymasters, detailed members of the board of officers appointed special orders May 24, vice Col. G. R. Smith and Major W. K. Jones.

Major H. C. Fauntleroy, Medical Corps, will report not later than Aug. 12 at Camp Perry, Ohio, for duty as surgeon.

Capt. M. M. Maxon, retired, detailed to the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, Burlington, Vt., effective Aug. 1.

Capt. R. F. Metcalfe, Medical Corps, will report for examination for promotion at General Hospital, San Francisco, Sept. 4.

First Lieut. J. L. Hodge, Sixth Infantry, will report to Brig. Gen. D. H. Brush for duty as aid de camp on his staff.

First Lieut. R. S. Parrott, Ordnance, to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty at School of Fire.

First Lieut. R. R. Nix, Ordnance, from Frankford Arsenal, Phila. Penn., to New York City, and report at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., for duty.

Capt. C. C. Carter, General Staff, detailed as umpire for target practice in artillery district of Honolulu.

The Navy.

Ensign H. G. Taylor and Ensign R. D. Spalding, to temporary duty, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington.

Ensign A. L. Ade, to the Truxtun.

Ensign Train, orders of July 19 revoked.

Ensign F. H. Babcock, resignation accepted, effective Aug. 5.

The Hist was placed out of commission at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on July 24.

The Oregon and St. Louis have been ordered placed in commission in reserve at navy yard, Puget Sound, as soon as practicable.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Syiph, at Washington; Yankton, at Provincetown; Lebanon, at Boston; Prometheus, at Mare Island; Caesar, at San Juan.

Sailed—Castine, Severn, Grayling, Narwhal, Salmon, Bonita, Stingray, Snapper, and Tarpon, from Newport for Provincetown; Ammen, from navy yard, New York, for Newport.

The Pacific reserve squadron has been established, to consist of the Pennsylvania, Oregon, and St. Louis. The squadron will be based on the navy yard, Puget Sound.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

WHEAT.—The feature of the wheat market was the strength of the cables and the export business. On Tuesday night wheat closed in a position of decided depression in the American market. Wednesday morning there was a complete change for the better in European markets. The advance was credited to the political situation and improved demand for parcel and cargoes and a general tightening up in offerings from Russia and India due to the damage in Russia and the drought in India. Parties just home from the other side say that there is a general feeling in the London market that the supplies of wheat this season are not likely to be over abundant, and there is a disposition to look on the bullish side of the situation. As a result of the cables, the American markets opened up sharply with active covering. Later some of this advance was lost on a reaction in the Liverpool market and on favorable weather reports from the American and Canadian Northwest. There was no pressure in the afternoon, however, and the close was very steady with part of the early advance maintained. The late firmness was partly due to export sales, largely on over-night acceptances. Sales were reported of 800,000 bushels, mainly of red wheat. Western receipts were not so heavy, and in three days have decreased about 700,000 bushels from last week. Although weather conditions were favorable, there were further damage reports from the Northwest, and one estimate from Canada made the crop there from 117,000,000 bushels minimum up to 160,000,000 bushels maximum. The Northwestern Miller's special crop report stated that the trade was inclined to discount the rust damage reports. Cash wheat was quoted: No. 2 red, 92½c, free on board; No. 1 Northern Spring, $1.09; No. 2 hard Winter, 95½c; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.06.

CORN.—The corn market was rather irregular, closing with a very steady undertone. Prices were higher early with wheat, but the market sold off on favorable weather conditions and favorable crop reports. Advices from Illinois reported the corn looking in good shape and that the drought question was entirely removed for the time being. Cash corn was weak and the country has sold corn quite freely since the rains. Late there was a somewhat better tone, with moderate increase in speculative buying. The close was steady. Cash corn was quoted at 68½c for No. 2, free on board.

OATS.—Trade was fairly active with new low levels made. Prices sold off early on favorable weather conditions, large offerings of new oats, and reports of better yields than expected. Cash demand for oats is slow. Western receipts are increasing and in three days have gained 800,000 bushels, compared with last week, and are larger than last year. Prices declined, however, about 8c from the recent high point and buyers are becoming more conservative. Standard oats were quoted 46c; No. 2 white, 46½c; No. 3 white, 45½c.

PROVISIONS.—The trade in hog products was more active and prices firm. The market worked slowly up, influenced by a moderate movement of hogs and light offerings of futures, closing near the best.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	92	91⅝
September	93⅝	93⅛	93⅝	92⅝
December	97½	97⅛	97⅝	96¾
Lard—				
July			8.35@8.50	8.31
August			8.35@8.50	8.32
September			8.40@8.60	8.40
October			8.63@8.70	8.53
November			8.65@8.75	8.56
December			8.55@8.75	8.45
January			8.50@8.65	8.40
March			8.50@8.59	8.42

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	86⅞	86⅛	86⅜	85½@87⅝
September	89	88	88⅝	87⅝
December	92¾	91⅝	92	91½
May	97⅛	96¼	96½	95⅝
Corn—				
July	62	61	61¼	61¼
September	63⅛	62¼	62½	62¾
December	61	60⅛	60⅜	60¼
May	63¼	62¼	63⅛	62¼
Oats—				
July	38⅛	38	38⅛	39
September	40½	39⅛	39½	39½
December	42⅜	42	42⅜	42½
May	45	44⅜	44⅞	44⅝
Lard—				
July	8.47½	8.40	8.47½	8.37½
September	8.57½	8.50	7.57½	8.47½
January	8.50	8.42½	8.50	8.40
Ribs—				
July	8.55	8.50	8.55	8.47½
September	8.70	8.62½	8.70	8.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builder Buy Apartment House Site on Upper West Side—United States Government Pays $25,000 for Mill Rock—A $1,000,000 Acreage Deal in Queens—Bronx and the Suburbs.

Considerable activity, in comparison with the last few days, characterized the realty market yesterday. The east side furnished a large deal in Sixty-fourth Street, between First and Second Avenues, while on the west side a building firm made an important purchase for improvement with a high grade apartment house. The latter deal involved the three brownstone houses at 248 to 252 West 104th Street, between Broadway and West End Avenue, the buyers being the Standard Construction Company. The respective sellers were A. C. Stern of 248, Sophia M. Stallman of 250, and Margaret M. Locke of 252. The combined plot has a frontage of 56 by 100.11 feet deep.

Calder, Nassoit & Lanning negotiated the sale. The new owners are having plans prepared by the architects, Schwartz & Gross, for a nine-story apartment house to cost $160,000, containing suites of three and four rooms with kitchenettes. The plans will be filed in a few days and construction will begin at once.

The east side deal involves a plot fronting 300 feet on the north side of Sixty-fourth Street, 250 feet east of Second Avenue, and extending to within 100 feet of First Avenue. The buyers were the firm of Sloane & Moller, carpenters and builders, who have occupied a portion of the property under a lease. The property includes 321 to 325 East Sixty-fourth Street, bought from Mrs. L. W. Boardman, covered with a five-story building now occupied by the firm and on which the lease has about ten years to run; the adjoining property from 327 to 331, bought from Mrs. Julia T. E. Cannon, and the plot adjoining this, from 333 to 343, purchased from Mrs. Rose and Mrs. Kate M. Sanders, the entire plot being 300 by 100.5. Sloane & Moller also own the abutting property at 318 to 324 East Sixty-fifth Street, having a frontage of 93.9 feet. The deal was negotiated by Horace S. Ely & Co. for the various sellers, while the buyers were represented in the transaction by George R. Read & Co.

U. S. Government Buys Mill Rock.

The United States Government has taken title to Mill Rock in Hell Gate, which will be used in the continuance of the work in dredging and widening the channel. The transfer, as recorded yesterday, shows that $25,000 was paid for the property. William R. Peters of this city being the former owner. The island contains about one acre, and with it went all rights to land under water, involving a trifle over eight acres.

A $1,000,000 Queens Deal.

A Cleveland syndicate with one or two local capitalists, including Michael J. Degnon, has purchased the Long Island Busby estate at Jamaica, consisting of about 500 acres, north of Hillside Avenue and extending from Holliswood to Queens Road.

The property lies partly in the town of Jamaica and partly in Flushing. The consideration, it is said, was $2,000 per acre, or about $1,000,000 for the entire tract.

The Long Island Motor Parkway Company has secured a right of way through the property, which now secures for it a connected highway in Nassau and Queens from Garden City, through the Vanderbilt property, to Hoffman Boulevard. This gives a first-class continuous automobile thoroughfare from Queensboro Bridge to Lake Ronkonkoma.

The newly purchased property is on high ground and will be made easily accessible from Queens or Hollis by streets and boulevards to be opened.

$300,000 Involved in Trade.

The Brown Realty Company has purchased from J. E. Fisher and Charles R. Myers of Atlantic City, N. J., the Masonic Temple on Market Street, Camden, N. J.

This building, which is used also for a theatre and offices, occupies a plot 90 by 170. In part payment the buyers give the Imperial Hotel at Freeport, L. I., on plot 175 by 212, said to have been held at $40,000; 234 lots at Aldene, N. J., held at $46,000, and a plot on the west side of Ogden Avenue, 43.9 by 100, running through to Summit Avenue, between 164th and 165th Streets, the Bronx.

The trade is said to have involved about $300,000. William A. Darling & Son negotiated the deal.

Henry Street Synagogue Sold.

The oldest Jewish synagogue in the city, at 40 Henry Street, has been sold by the congregation Shaari Zedek to the congregation Mishkin Israel Anshe Suwolker, an organization in the vicinity that has been meeting in a hall. The property was sold for about $60,000, subject to a mortgage of $40,000. The law firm of Goldfogle, Cohen & Lind represented the sellers in the transaction.

Buys West End Avenue Dwelling.

Emily R. Nichols has purchased from Judge R. T. Lynch, 589 West End Avenue, a three-story and basement dwelling on a lot 16 by 100, between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth Streets. John N. Golding negotiated the sale.

The Rosefield Sold.

The Rosefield, a new six-story elevator apartment on the west side of Broadway, opposite Fairview Avenue, has been purchased by Max Marx from Katherine L. Soumann. The building occupies a plot 50 by 100.

In part payment the buyer gave 186 and 188 West 135th Street, a five-story flat, on a plot 50 by 99.11, adjoining the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue.

Bronx.

S. Cowen has sold to J. Klar the northwest corner of St. Paul's Place and Crotona Place, a six-story apartment on a plot 50 by 100; also 859 East 156th Street, a three-story business property on a lot 25 by 165 for Carrie Lazar, to an investor, and 2,100 Creston Avenue, a one-family dwelling on plot 60 by 85 for M. Tucek. The buyer will occupy.

James M. Auld has purchased from Eva E. Webber 449 East 146th Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100. In part payment Mrs. Weber took 55 First Street, Yonkers, a two and one-half-story dwelling on plot 50 by 100; also two lots each 25 by 100, on Rapelye Street, Long Island City.

Another Bronx trade was announced by the J. P. Whiton-Stuart Company, which sold for Frederick M. Mellert the five-story apartment house at the northwest corner of Webster Avenue and 194th Street, on plot 95.6 by 63.1.

The buyer gave in part payment the Colonial dwelling together with half an acre of ground at 207 Park Avenue, Yonkers.

Mr. Rosenthal sold the southwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue and 147th Street, a five-story flat, with stores, on a lot 25 by 100. In part payment the buyer, John De Mora gave 1,141 and 1,142 Vyse Avenue, two three-family houses, each on a lot 20 by 100.

John H. Behrmann has sold for Frederick and Ernestina Voss a plot, 100 by 114, on the north side of East 223d Street, to a builder, who will erect on the site four-story flats, with stores. The same broker also sold for Patrick Hanrahan the two-family frame dwelling at 724 East 225th Street.

New Jersey.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold for Charles H. Rathbun, Prosecutor of the Pleas of Morris County, N. J., the Lathrop stock farm, on Loantaka Way, Madison, N. J., comprising 165 acres with dwelling, brick barn, and outbuildings thereon.

W. S. Duncan has purchased from Edward P. Slevin his estate, known as East Clive. The property comprises six acres, a stone residence, and outbuildings, facing the east cliff of the Orange Mountains, and commands extensive views of the Oranges, Montclair, and Newark. The estate is a portion of a private park, and adjoins the country homes of C. F. Loree, President of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad; Douglas Robinson, the late J. Crosby Brown, and the Marcellus Hartley estate.

The property known as the Tige Farm, at Far Hills, N. J., consisting of about 200 acres, with old buildings, has been sold to Leon Israel of Wall Street, who is remodeling it for his own occupancy. The Peck property, also at Far Hills, of about forty acres, has been sold to Mrs. Willard of New York. Both these properties were sold through the brokerage firm of Joseph W. Lent.

Samuel L. Berry of Newark has sold to a Newark merchant ten acres on the State Road leading from Far Hills to Larger Cross Roads, on which he will erect at once a residence for his own occupancy. The buyer paid about $350 per acre.

Title Passes to Hotel Victoria.

Deeds were signed yesterday transferring the Hotel Victoria, occupying the southerly block front on Twenty-seventh Street, from Broadway to Fifth Avenue, to George F. Johnson, Leopold Kahn, and the other members of the Johnson-Kahn syndicate, who when the present lease expires in about two years, will improve the entire plot with a twenty-story business building.

The hotel, which was originally owned by Paran Stevens, has been transferred by Mrs. Almeric S. Paget and John S. Meehor. It figured in the recent deal at about $2,450,000. In part payment the new owners have transferred the Chatsworth apartment house, between Seventy-first and Seventy-second Streets, facing the North River, which figured at $1,500,000.

West Side Apartments.

Plans have been filed for a $500,000 apartment house on the southwest corner of Broadway and 143d Street, for the McMorrow Engineering Company. It will have a frontage of 99.11 feet on Broadway, with accommodations for seventy-nine families. Neville & Bagge are the architects.

Plans have also been filed for a six-story apartment house on the west side of Morningside Avenue West, taking in the whole front between 119th and 120th Streets for the West Side Construction Company, of which Jacob Axelrod is President. It will have a frontage of 163.4 feet on the avenue, 140 feet on 119th Street, and 117.4 feet on 120th Street. George Fred Pelham is the architect.

$100,000 Private Residence.

Plans have also been filed for a five-story private dwelling for Stephen Carlton Clark on the south side of Seventieth Street, 125 feet west of Park Avenue. It will have a frontage of 45 feet and a depth of 84 feet, with an extension. It will have a handsome façade of brick and limestone in a combination of Greek and Gothic architecture and ornamented with carved stone figures on the sides. Frederick Junius Sterner, the architect, has estimated the cost at $100,000.

Doctors' Building in 72d Street.

Plans have been filed for a seven-story and basement building exclusively for the use of physicians on the north side of Seventy-second Street, known as 133 West. It will have a frontage of 22 feet and a depth of 94.2 feet with a façade of brick and limestone in the Gothic style of architecture, and will be equipped with an elevator. The Cluny Realty Company is the owner. Charles E. Birge, the architect, has estimated the cost at $65,000.

W. W. Astor House Alterations.

Plans have been filed for removing the stoops and areas and putting in a new main entrance to the five-story private dwelling of William Waldorf Astor at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, at a cost of $5,000, to allow for widening of the avenue. Peabody, Wilson & Brown are the architects.

Altering Untermyer House.

Harry Allen Jacobs has filed plans for extensive alterations to the residence of Samuel Untermyer at 675 Fifth Avenue, opposite St. Thomas's Church, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets, to conform with the regulations for widening Fifth Avenue. The high stoop will be removed and the house transformed into one of the American basement type, with an attractive brownstone entrance. The hall will be of Caen stone, and extensive alterations will be made to the interior. The estimated cost of the plans as filed is $7,000.

Notes.

There are no auction offerings of real estate scheduled for the Manhattan Salesrooms to-day.

Donald Mackay, 2d, and Reed G. Haviland, formerly of O'Connell & Haviland, have formed a partnership for the purpose of carrying on a general real estate and insurance business at 569 Fifth Avenue, under the firm name of Haviland & Mackay.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

62d St, 212 to 216, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.5, three five-story tenements and stores; also

62d St, 225, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; foreclosure sale, adjourned to Aug. 29.

209th St, s s, 171 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.11, two-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, New Amsterdam National Bank, $4,300.

Vyse Av, w s, 25 ft n of 172d St, 25x100, vacant; partition, to Patrick McCauley, $2,825.

123d St, 263, n s, 100 ft e of Morningside Av East, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; partition, to the plaintiff, J. Maher, $5,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

30th St, 355, n s, 154 ft e of 9th Av, 26x98.9, three-story tenement and two-story building in rear; Sheriff's sale of all rights, title, &c., which Narcella Buchanan had on Oct. 7, 1908, or since; to Frank W. McNeal, $5,000.

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$3,500 for 3 years at 5 per cent. on first mortgage on two-family house and five lots; just paid $6,250 for property and put in about $800 worth of improvements; Queens Co., 35 minutes from Broadway. Address N 236 Times Downtown.

$1,500 loan wanted on N. J. property; ten acres, house and barn; worth $8,500; will give 1st mortgage; 25 miles from N. Y. Address N 237 Times Downtown.

Have $265,000 which can be loaned at 4½%; moderate charges; divided to suit; quick acceptances. SUGARMAN & KAHN, 35 Nassau St.

FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE LOANS

Benjamin Bernstein, 103 Park Ave.

Want to place $4,000 on first mortgage; state particulars. Box 12 1,310 Boston Road.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

72d St, 133 West, for a seven-story and basement professional building, 22x94.2; Cluny Realty Co., 149 Broadway, owner; C. E. Birge, architect; cost, $65,000.

70th St, s s, 125 ft w of Park Av, for a five-story dwelling, 45x84; S. C. Clark, Coopers-town, N. Y., owner; F. J. Sterne, architect; cost, $100,000.

Broadway, s w corner of 143d St, for a ten-story apartment, 99.11x108; McMorrow Engineering Co., 3,786 Broadway, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $500,000.

Morningside Av West, w s, 119th to 120th Sts, for a six-story apartment, 163.4x140x—x117.4; West Side Construction Co., 322 West 100th St, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $300,000.

65th St, 437 East, for a two-story stable, 27x95; B. McQuillan, 329 East 65th St, owner; J. H. Knubel, architect; cost, $7,000.

54th St, n s, 294 ft w of Avenue A, for a two-story wagon storage house, 75x95; L. Schnurmacher, 1,128 3d Av, owner; L. A. Sheinart, architect; cost, $24,000.

Unionport Road, s s, 600 ft w of Morris Park Av, for a one-story concrete shop, 49x184; New York-Westchester Railway Co., owner; L. B. Stillwell, architect; cost, $38,000.

231st St, n w corner of Bailey Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 30.4x111.9; Martin-Wiber Construction Co., owner; Moon & Lansiedel, architects; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

5th Av, n e corner of 56th St, to a five-story dwelling; W. W. Astor, London, England, owner; Peabody, Wilson & Brown, architects; cost, $5,000.

Nassau St, 63, to a five-story store, loft, and office building; estate af Marie Carroll, 732 Broadway, owner; C. E. Miller, architect; cost, $6,000.

Pitt St, 65, to a three-story and basement and store dwelling; Rabbi Weinberger, 277 7th St, owner; H. Regelman, arcnitect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

ALBANY ROAD, s e corner of 231st St, 56x97.4; Ellen Lemlan to Martin Weber Construction Co, 161 West 231st St, July 25; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway $100

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 119th St, 161.10x300x irregular; Curtis P. Pierce, executor of Mary Pinkney, to Charter Construction Co., 505 5th Av, July 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 119th St, 80x150; Charter Construction Co. to Carnegie Construction Co., 608 West 111th St, (mtg $80,000,) B. and S., July 26; attorney same $100

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 120th St, 81.10x150; same to same, B. and S., July 26; attorney same $100

AVENUE C, e s, Lots 195 and 196, Map 188, Prospect Hill estate, at Fordham, 100x135, except part for Grand Boulevard and Concourse; William P. Holahan and others to Joseph Rice, 2,191 Ryer Av, ⅝ part, all liens, July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Edward and William S. Holahan by John C. Holahan, guardian, and another to same, all title, B. and S., July 25; attorney same $4,562

AVENUE ST. NICHOLAS, w s, 314.7 ft n of 141st St, 55.1x110; Jack J. Ludvigh, referee, to Commercial Trust Co. of New York, 1,451 Broadway, July 25; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $29,200

BERGEN AV, 500, w s, 25x100; H. Katzenstein and others to Samson Lachman, 313 West 100th St, and Abraham Goldsmith, 50 West 75th St, as joint tenants, mtg. $10,000, June 27; attorneys, Lachman & Goldsmith, 35 Nassau St $100

BROAD ST, 106, s s, 24.7x—; William Forster, referee, to Leon Realty Co. 108 Broad St, July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $49,600

CHARLOTTE ST, 1,515, w s, 37.6x100; Fleischmann Realty and Construction Co. to Eli M. Cohen, 174 Hollywood Av, Far Rockaway, L. I., (mtg $20,000,) July 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$1

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 86th St, 204.4x100; Helen A. Thompson to Sterling Carlyle Realty Co, 111 Broadway, (mtg $630,000,) July 18; attorneys, Graves & M., 111 Broadway $1

CRESTON AV, w s, 93 ft s of 183d St, 100x120; Max J. Bernheim, referee, to William F. McLaughlin, 1,542 Minford Place, July 24; attorneys, Fraser & H., 271 Broadway $20,000

DELANCEY ST, n e corner of Cannon St, 25x100; George N. Kanarbley, executor, to Herman Shapiro, 446 7th Av, and another, (mtg $27,000,) July 19; attorney, D. E. Goldfarb, 35 Nassau St $27,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, 180.8 ft n of 181st St, 26.5x20; Carrie E. Baker and others to Margaret Reiner, 2,171 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, 154.8 ft n of 181st St, 26.5x61.5; same to John S. Reiner, 1,100 Lind Av, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

HEATH AV, w s, 537 ft n of Boston Av, 25x84.6; Maria Zilli to Thomas F. McElwee, 463 West 49th St, (mtg $5,000,) July 25; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway $100

HESTER ST, 104, s s, 25x100.8; Villey Schenckerer, executor, to Belle Schencker, 56 East 103d St, July 25; attorney, Max Solomon, 5 Beekman St $1

HUGHES AV, w s, 175 ft s of 187th St, 50x87.6; August Kuhn to Cambreling Avenue Building and Construction Co, 2,384 Hughes Av, July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $100

JACKSON AV, 1,184, s e s, 41.10 ft s w of Boston Road, —x—; H. W. Riessick to Caroline Schwenker, 367 East 157th St, July 25; attorney, Charles A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St $1

SAME PROPERTY; Christian H. Schwenker to Henry W. Riessick, 2,064 Valentine Av, July 25, (mtg $13,000); attorney same....$1

LEWIS ST, 78, e s, 25x99; Aaron Gottlieb to Joe Hirshhorn, 368 East 4th St, (mtg $16,000,) July 25; attorneys, Schlesinger & S., 10 Wall St $100

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 22.2 ft n of 75th St, 20x94.9; Carrie Jacobus to John Donohue, 412 East 75th St, (mtg $20,000,) July 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway $1

LOT 18, map of Thompson-Rose estate, Bronx; Maria Rampone to Victorine Rampone, 4,184 Barnes Av, April 22; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway $1

LOT 27, Block 50, map of Section 1, Morris Park; Morris Park Land and Development Co to William B. Spencer, at Montclair, N. J., June 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $100

LOT 37, map of 327 lots of Hunter estate; H. P. Rose Co. to Frank Carucci and another, 1,669 Park Av, June 30; address 215 Spring St $1

LOT 173, same map; same to Carl H. Noren, 563 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, July 17; address, 563 Flatbush Av, Brooklyn $1

LOTS 30 and 31, map of Thompson-Rose estate, Bronx; Joseph Mella to Victorine Rampone, 4,184 Barnes Av, June 27; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway $1

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 122d St, 201.10x224.2xirregular; Curtis B. Pierce, executor of Mary Pinkney, to Sutherland Realty Co., 505 5th Av, July 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

MANHATTAN AV, 436, e s, 25.4x95; Herbert A. Harrison to Delia D. Harrison, at Utica, N. Y., (mtg $23,000;) attorney, W. A. Alexander, 503 5th Av $1

MARCHER AV, e s, 225.5 ft s of 169th St, 25.3x103.5; Edward F. Cole to Jacob H. Kubler and another, 777 Melrose Av, July 24; attorney, United States Title Guarantee and Insurance Co., 201 Montague St, Brooklyn $1

MILL ROCK or Leland Island, contains 1 acre in waters of Hell Gate, East River, being south from Ward's Island; also all title to land under water, &c., containing 8 639-1,000 acres; William R. Peters to United States of America, June 30; attorney, Harrison, E. & B., 59 Wall St $25,000

PLOT begins w of lands of William W. Fox, 43.3 ft from n e corner of Lot 67, map of Woodstock; George E. Weller, referee, to Rose W. Crissey, at Naponock, Ulster County, N. Y., July 7; attorneys, Morgan & B., 38 Park Row ..... Omitted

SIMPSON ST, 1,080, e s, 40x100; Simpson Construction Co to William Meyer, 906 Amsterdam Av, (mtg $33,500,) July 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway $100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 430, e s, 26.6x125; Herbert A. Harrison to Delia D. Harrison, at Utica, N. Y., June 10, (mtg $21,000;) attorneys, W. A. Alexander, 503 5th Av $1

WASHINGTON AV, 1,738 to 1,742, e s, 50x95; Samuel Deutsch to Adolph Freund, 1,922 Webster Av, Sept. 9, 1910, (mtg $14,000;) attorneys, Goldfogle, C. & L., 271 Broadway $100

WATER ST, 676, n s, 25x100; Samuel Gottlieb to Charles A Schmale, 230 Covert Av, Brooklyn, July 6, (mtg $20,000;) attorney, James A. Donegan, 7 Beekman St $100

WILLIS AV, 399, w s, 25x100; Edward Willis to George Schwarer, 399 Willis Av, July 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $1

47TH ST, 368 and 370 East, 46x96; Joe Hirshborn to Aaron Gottlieb, 207 West 110th St, (mtg $61,000,) July 24; Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $100

29TH ST, 233 East, n s, 67.4x25x irregular; Rosalie Mangione and another to Antonio Ferrara and Salvatore Rizzo, both at 195 Grand St, April 15, mtg $11,100; A. Ferrara, 195 Grand St $100

41ST ST, 112 East, s s, 25x98.9; Joseph L. Buttenweiser to Richard Croker, Jr., 331 Madison Av, mtg $30,000, June 14; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

46TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of 1st Av, 145x100.5; A. Gordon Murray and another, receivers of Thomas Conville Brewing Co, to Obermeyer & Liebman, 59 Bremen St, Brooklyn, (mtg $122,000,) July 25; attorney, A. R. Lezinsky, 220 Broadway $1

46TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of 1st Av, 145x100.5; Thomas Conville Brewing Co to Obermeyer & Liebman, 59 Bremen St, Brooklyn, quitclaim, July 25; attorney A. R. Lezinsky, 220 Broadway $1

50TH ST, 317 and 521 West, 75x100.5, mtg $40,000; 60th St. 225 and 227 West, 50x100.5; 60th St, 216 to 220 West, 81x100.5; mtg $23,500; Lewis A. Cushman to S. Cushman's Sons, 517 West 59th St, July 20; attorney, Gordon & Rogers, 140 Broadway $1

69TH ST, s s, 230 ft e of 5th Av, 40x100.5; Elvine Richard to Harry F. Mela, 217 East 61st St, July 18; attorneys, Hirsch, S. & L., 111 Broadway $100

69TH ST, s s, 230 ft e of 5th Av, 40x100.5; Harry F. Mela to Elvine Richard and another, 12 East 69th St, July 18; attorneys, Hirsch, S. & L., 111 Broadway $100

80TH ST, 229 East, n s, 25.1x102.2; Rachel Cohn to Charles Hammel & Co, 1,102 Lexington Av, (mtg $16,000;) July 19; attorney, George Hahn, 15 William St $100

95TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.8; S. B. Hamburger, referee, to Horace M. Kilborn, 316 West 28th St, and William Brown, 421 East 84th St, executors, &c., of James Williams, deceased, (foreclosure July 21, 1911,) July 25; attorneys, Fettretch & Seybel, 41 Park Row $7,500

95TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, (foreclosure July 21;) S. B. Hamburger, referee, to same, July 25; attorneys same $7,500

104TH ST, 404 to 419 East, s s, 119.8x100.11; Michael J. Egan, referee, to Charles Ast, 2,072 Belmont Av, (partition, June 20, 1911,) July 25; attorneys, Simpson & S., 2 Rector St $44,000

115TH ST, 21 East, 25x100.11; Centurian Concrete Steel Co. to Zelda Dorfman, 179 East 3d St, July 8, mtg $18,000; attorney, D. Sternlicht, 220 6th St $225,000

119TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 150x61.10; Charter Construction Co to Jacobs Construction Co, 536 West 111th St, July 26, (mtg $34,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway...$100

121ST ST, 147 West, n s, 20x100.11; Rosanna T. Hicks to James F. Nearey, 4 St. Luke's Place, (mtg $12,500,) July 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway $1

139TH ST, n s, 194.11 ft w of 7th Av, 19.2x99.11; Louis Fuhs to Carrie Fuhs, New Rochelle, N. Y., July 25; attorney, Bandler & Hass, 42 Broadway $1

190TH ST, n s, 25.1 ft w of Creston Av, 50.3x94.9; E. S. Prince Co., a corporation, to William C. Bergen, 180th St., between Andrews Av and Loring Place, quitclaim, July 26; attorneys O'Grady Brothers, 277 Broadway $1

228TH ST, n s, w 1-3 of Lot 100, map of Wakefield, 33.4x114; Jacob Leske to August Cylka, 951 East 228th St, July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $3,950

239TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Martha Av, 25x100; Eugene H. Hammond to Anthony J. Pugliese, 413 East 239th St, mtg $4,500, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

Recorded Mortgages.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABINGDON CONSTRUCTION CO. to Centre White Co., 100 Broadway; White St, n w corner of Centre St, —x—, prior mtg $490,000, July 25, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Elsman, L. & L., 135 Broadway $20,000

AUGUST, Cylka, to Otto Gressler, at Hawthorne, N. Y.; Lot 106, map of Wakefield, prior mtg $2,000, July 10, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. R. Kopp, 873 East 228th St..$500

CAMBRELING AVENUE BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION CO. to August Kuhn, 120 West 57th St; Hughes Av, w s, 175 ft s of 187th St, 50x87.6, July 25, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Kuhn, 141 Broadway $5,500

CARNEGIE CONSTRUCTION CO. to Charter Construction Co., 505 5th Av; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 120th St, 81.10x150, prior mtg $63,000, July 26, due as per bond; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

CARUCCI, Frank, to Hudson P. Rose Co., 32 West 45th St; Lot 37, map of 327 lots of Hunter estate, June 30, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; address, 32 West 45th St $300

CHARTER CONSTRUCTION CO. to Curtis B. Pierce, executor, 505 5th Av; 183d St; 219, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 150x61.10, July 26, 3 years; attorney, James, S. & E., 170 Broadway $34,500

SAME to same; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 119th St, 80x150, July 26, 3 years; attorney, same $60,000

SAME to same, Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 120th St, 81.10x150, July 26, 3 years; attorney, same $60,000

COHEN, Bertha, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; 8th. Av, e s, 25.11 ft n of 119th St, 25x100, July 25, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $28,000

COHEN, Ell M., to Esther L. Smith, 601 West 113th St; Charlotte St, 1,515, w s, 37.6x100, July 25, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $24,000

CRISPI CONSTRUCTION CO. to John Di Carlo, 179 East 109th St; Vyse Av, w s, 36 ft s of Charlotte Place, 39x100, prior mtg $31,000, July 25, due Jan. 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Arnstein, L. & P., 128 Broadway..

SAME to same; Vyse Av, s w corner of Jennings St, 36x100, prior mtg $34,000, July 25, due Jan. 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorneys, same, $4,000

CYLKA, August, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; 228th St, 951 East, 33.4x114, Wakefield, July 25, due as per bond; party of the second part, 176 Broadway $2,000

D'AMELIO, Pietro, to H. P. Rose Co., 32 West 45th St; Lot 52 map of Allen estate, July 17, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; address, 32 West 45th St $250

D'AURIA CONSTRUCTION CO to Harry B. Raffel, 1,261 Madison Av; Belmont Av, n e corner of 188th St, 95x50, July 21, prior mtg $34,500, due as per bond; attorneys, Saxe & P., 51 Chambers St $6,000

DONNELLY, Jennie B., to Henry Lentz, 104 Morningside Av; Bathgate Av, w s, 130.2 ft n of 175th St, 27x103.7, July 24, due as per bond; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av $2,500

DONOHUE, John, to Carrie Jacobus, 44 South 9th Av, Rockaway Park, N. Y.; Lexington Av, e s, 22.2 ft n of 75th St, 20x94.9, prior mtg $17,000, July 25, due Aug. 1, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney Emanuel Jacobus, 132 Nassau St $3,000

DORFMAN, Zelda, to Centurian Concrete Steel Co., 1,182 Broadway; 115th St, n s, 285 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11, prior mtg $18,000, July 8, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, David Sternlicht, 250 6th St $5,000

EINHORN, Moses, to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East; Elizabeth St, 168, 25x100, July 17, 5 years; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St ...$23,000

FEE, Grace A., to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Bowery; 72d St, 349 East, 28x102.2, July 26, due as per bond; attorney, F. M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row $2,000

FLANAGAN REALTY CO. to Union Trust Co., 80 Broadway; 65th St, n s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 95x100.5, July 25, 5 years; attorney, Miller, K., L. & T., 80 Broadway $105,000

SAME to Albert Zimmerman, 168 Bay 26th St, Brooklyn; same property, July 25, prior mtg, $105,000, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, J. G. Dabour, 208 East 46th St $18,000

FORDHAM REALTY CO. to Corporate Mortgage Co., 55 Liberty St; Bailey Av, e s, Lots 118 to 120 and w 15 ft of Lots 16, 17, and 18, map of Bailey estate, July 25, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. D. Patton, 55 Liberty St. $600

FOX, George A., and Hyman Shapiro to J. Frederic Kernochan, 11 East 26th St, and another, trustees; Delancey St, n e corner of Cannon St, 25x100, July 25, 5 years; attorney, Henry F. Miller, 44 Pine St.....$33,000

GARSIDE, Emily S., to Clotilde Riggles, 169 West 10th St; Stanton St, s e corner of Essex St, 25x75, July 25, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,500

HIRSCHHORN, Joe, to Aaron Gottlieb, 207 West 110th St; Lewis St, 78, e s, 25x99, prior mtg $16,000, July 25, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Schlesinger & S., 10 Wall St.... $2,000

SAME to same; same property, July 25, prior mtg $16,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, same $1,000

HYAMS, Joseph and Benno, to Constance Marks, 243 West 98th St; 114th St, 22 East, s s, 25x100.11, July 25, 5 years; attorneys, Simpson, W. & C., 111 Broadway.....$22,000

JACOBS CONSTRUCTION CO. to Charter Construction Co., 505 5th Av; 119th St, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 150x61.10, July 26, prior mtg $34,500, due as per bond; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $11,500

LEE, Joseph B., to Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association, 103 Park Av; Catharine St, s e s, s w ¼ of Lot 81, map of South Washingtonville, 25x100, July 25, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. G. Whitaker, 45 Broadway $1,400

LEONHARD, Christine, to Agnes Bruckner, 717 St. Ouen Place; St. Ouen Place, 717, n s, due as per bond; attorney, John T. Fenlon, 55 Liberty St $3,000

LEON REALTY CO. to Samuel Levy, 229 East 115th St, and another; Broad St, 106 and 108, n w corner of Water St, 55.7x irregular, prior mtg $133,500, July 25, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $12,500

SAME to American Mortgage Co., 31 Nassau St; Broadway, 106, w s, 24.1x irregular, July 25, 1 year; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau St $37,500

LOWENSTEIN, Albert L., to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Bowery, July 26; 149th St, 754 East, 25x85, due as per bond; attorney, F. M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row....$14,000

MARTIN-WEBER CONSTRUCTION CO. to Ellen Lenihan, 1,391 Undercliffe Av; 231st St, s e corner of Albany Road, 100x45.10, July 25, 3 years; attorney, William F. Connell, 16 Court St, Brooklyn.....$2,500

McDONNELL, Annie, to Mary E. Murphy, 1,115 Hoe Av; 4th St, n s, Lot 159, map of Section 3, St. Raymond Park, 25x100, July 22, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. M. Weiss Co., Westchester $800

PUGLIESE, Anthony J., to Eugene H. Hammond, 408 East 240th St; 239th St, n s, 100 ft e of Martha Av, 25x100, July 25, due July 1, 1914, 6 p. c.; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,540

REMER, Margaret, to Manhattan Trust Co., 200 Broadway; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, w s, 207.1 ft n of 181st St, 26.5x61.6, July 25, due as per bond; address, 200 Broadway $1,800

SAME to same; Grand Av, w s, 154.3 ft n of 181st St,

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MUST BE

sold this week, elegant 7-room house, all city improvements; 2 lots, shrubbery, shade trees, sidewalk, curbs, water, gas, electricity, telephone, trolley, and third-rail services within 3 minutes' walk; 23 minutes to heart of city; handy to bay and beach; $200 cash, balance in 6 years; title guaranteed; worth $4,500; will sell for $3,800. Write Curt Beidenkapp, 1,362 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Tel. 428 Bedford.

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at Westbury, Long Island, 60x100 corner; very cheap; cash buyer. B. L., 392 Times.

$7,500 for $6,000

House on 40-foot plot, Bayside, L. I., worth $7,500, will be sold this week for $6,000; $2,000 cash, $4,000 on mortgage. Must sell. Builder, 324 Times.

BIG BAYSIDE BARGAIN.

60-foot plot at Bayside, Long Island; must sacrifice; will sell to quick buyer for cash at price paid three years ago. BONA FIDE, 477 Times.

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Long Island—A splendid new House, 10 rooms, 2 baths; on plot of over ½ acre; $14,000; terms to suit; must sell quickly. K. R., 563 Times.

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Lady going abroad wishes to dispose of the following properties: Five cottages, three small farms, four shore plots; situated within easy distance of Penn. Tunnel; to be sold on easy terms or discount for cash. Address E 33 Times.

BUNGALOW.—Large plot with fine shade trees; 25 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, 33d St.; plans already drawn; partly compelled to sell cheap; easy terms if desired; boating, bathing, &c.; must sell at once. Particulars, address OWNER, W 1 Times.

WOULD LIKE TO TALK to parties having from $500 to $5,000 for real estate investment; have a proposition that is bound to interest discerning investors; if you have money to invest write for further particulars. P 313 Times Downtown.

Must sell choice corner building lot with fine old shade trees on hill overlooking Sound; 30 minutes out; both train and trolley service; money secured for building; have plans; immediate action necessary. Harris, 105 West 72d St.

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Huntington.—Small bungalows with plot 100x100; high, airy, fertile land; price, $600 and up; write for tickets to see them. Beck, 1,361 Broadway, Brooklyn.

For Sale—Three lots, situated on desirable corner at Long Beach, L. I. For price and terms address Box 95, Smyrna, N. Y.

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$55 Good upright piano, $2 monthly; $25 Organ, well-known make, $2 monthly. Goetz & Co., 61 Court St., Brooklyn.

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West Side.

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6, 7, 8 Rooms with 2 Baths. Principal Rooms have southern exposure.
Rents, 1,200 to 2,300.

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Subway station within 200 feet of building.

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facing three streets, hence

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Largest 12 Story Fireproof Apartment House on the Drive
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Newly decorated; parquet floors throughout; all large and light rooms.

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Five elegantly finished rooms, large dining room and wardrobe. All modern improvements; residential section of the Bronx, near public and Morris High schools. Small select families desired.

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High-class; every improvement; private telephone, electric light; near park, athletic grounds, boat clubs. Office: Ogden Av., cor. 163d. Tel. 537 Melrose.

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Eight large, light rooms, tiled bath; electric light, parquet floors; night and day elevator; Subway express and elevated stations on 72d; all surface lines convenient; rent $1,200 to $1,300.

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Near 169th St. 3d Ave. Elevated station, Boston Road and 167th St. crosstown cars.

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Beautiful corner apartment, seven outside rooms; bath; perfect condition; $60 monthly; high-class elevator and private telephone service day and night; electricity; all improvements. Apply to Superintendent.

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BACHELOR APARTMENTS
2 ROOMS, BATH, SERVICE. $32 to $40.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PORTER, WILLIAM.—Pursuant to an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the undersigned to apply to the Surrogate of the County of New York for letters of administration upon the estate of WILLIAM PORTER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, under the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure. And notice is further given according to law to all persons having claims against William Porter, late of the City of New York, in said County, deceased to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogates' Court in the Hall of Records in the City of New York on or before the 28th day of August, 1911.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1911.
RUTH C. PORTER.
DUELL, WARFIELD & DUELL, Attorneys for Petitioner, 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

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Instruction at school or at residence in New York and vicinity and New Jersey Coast. ALL SUBJECTS. Prepares for examinations. 4 BOARDING STUDENTS TAKEN IN N. Y.

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Strong teachers. 250 boys. Prepares for all colleges. Business course. Music. 60-acre campus, athletic field, gymnasium with pool. Rates $400. Lower School for boys, 11 to 14. R. W. Swetland, A. M., Prin., Box T.

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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—ARMSTEAD WEBB FIELD, Plaintiff, against MARY RANDOLPH FIELD, Defendant.—Summons.—Action for Absolute Divorce. To the above-named Defendant:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, February 10, 1911.
JEROME, RAND, & KRESEL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TO MARY RANDOLPH FIELD:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Joseph E. Newburger, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of March, 1911, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

JEROME, RAND, & KRESEL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of BARNET WEINER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of a general stock of brass antique ornaments, umbrella stands, jardinieres, ash trays, ink wells, and a general assortment of brass ornaments, sheet brass, brass scrap, machinery, buffers, grindstones, type writer and desk, safe, desk and chairs, office fixtures, and partitions will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at No. 224 Centre Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of August, 1911, at 10:30 A. M.

Said property may be inspected at the aforesaid address two days prior to the day of the sale, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Dated New York, July 27, 1911.
THEOPHILUS PARSONS, Receiver.
MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Receiver, 100 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ROBERT W. BELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

Notice is hereby given that William Gamble, Trustee herein, will sell at public auction, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1911, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 380 Greenwich Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, certain assets belonging to the bankrupt estate, consisting of a safe, three desks, chairs, and partition, and egg-lamps.

Trustee reserves right to withdraw said property, or any part thereof, unless same should bring 75 per cent. of the appraised value.

Dated New York, July 26, 1911.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
ELFERS & ABBERLEY, Attorneys for Trustee, 277 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ATLANTIC CEMENT CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Aug. 10, 1911, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 92 uncollected claims amounting to $70,000. List of claims can be inspected any day before the sale at the offices of the referee, attorney, or auctioneer.

BENJAMIN F. STRADLEY,
HENRY M. BRIGHAM,
BENJAMIN F. ELGAR, 2d,
Trustees.
ROBERT R. HOWARD, Attorney for Trustees, 32 Liberty St., New York.
PETER B. OLNEY, 68 William St., N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of S. SCHEUER & SONS, INC., Alleged Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Aug. 7, 1911, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 358 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of a large stock of leather goods, belts, bags, pocketbooks, purses, straps, leather findings, shoes, trimmings, buckles, frames, machinery, dies, safes, office furniture, &c. Inspection of above-mentioned property every day before sale, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

DAVID FALK, Receiver.
COHEN BROS., Attorneys for Receiver, 64 Wall St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KARP BROS., Bankrupt.—Chas Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, July 27, 1911, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of fixtures, &c.

B. W. B. BROWN, Receiver.
SAUL S. MYERS, Attorney for Receiver, 60 Wall St., New York.

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¶ Go to any advertising agency or telephone Bryant 1000.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 14,065.—In the matter of TICHENOR GRAND CO., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of the court, certain real property and buildings thereon belonging to the estate of the above bankrupt, known as Nos. 5,830 to 5,836 Paulina Street and Nos. 1,834 to 1,848 West 59th Street, Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, and bounded by the Penn Railroad on the north, by Paulina Street on the east, by 59th Street on the south, and by Wood Street on the west, will be sold under the direction of Robert R. Howard, trustee, at public auction by Samuel Winternitz & Co., bankruptcy auctioneers, at the above premises, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, on the 27th day of July, 1911, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, free and clear from all liens and incumbrances thereon, the same to attach to the proceeds of sale. The said property may be inspected at the above premises on any business day prior to the sale, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. The trustee reserves the right to withdraw the said property from sale unless it shall bring seventy-five (75%) per centum of the appraised value.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
ROBERT R. HOWARD,
New York City, N. Y., Trustee.
Dated July 3, 1911.
GOLDSMITH, COHEN, COLE & WEISS, New York City, N. Y.;
WEST & ECKHART, Chicago, Ill.,
Attorneys for the Trustee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of UNITED CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY, Bankrupt. Notice of Proposed Sale.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given of a proposed sale of property of said bankrupt, and that there will be a hearing thereon at the office of the undersigned Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, on the 31st day of July, 1911, at 12 o'clock M.

The property proposed to be sold is as follows: Women's manufactured cloaks and suits, and piece goods. Also the office furniture, fixtures, partitions, &c., also machines formerly used by bankrupts in their business of manufacturing women's cloaks and suits.

Sealed bids will be received for said property by the Trustee, Jerome H. Koehler, at his office, No. 47 Cedar Street, which bids should be accompanied by cash or certified checks for 10 per cent. of the amount bid. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any bid which does not equal 75 per cent. of the appraised value.

In the event that no bid is accepted at said meeting the Trustee will sell the above property at public auction to the highest bidder on Aug. 1 at 12 o'clock M. at the premises formerly occupied by the bankrupts, Nos. 22 and 24 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York City.

Dated New York, July 26, 1911.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OTTO MOTOR CAR CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, July 27, 1911, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., and at 12 noon at 511 East 72d St., Borough of Manhattan, and at 3 P. M. at 944 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of brass lamps, speedometers, brass pumps, automobile accessories, chairs, tables, roll top desk, hat rack, typewriter, telephone booth, brass railing, safe, partitions, carpets, fixtures, &c. Also

1 1910 model Overland automobile.
1 1909 model Mitchell automobile.
1 1908 model Packard automobile.

The above three machines are 2nd hand, but in good order having been recently overhauled, and are now stored at 944 Bedford Av., Brooklyn; also one brand new Otto touring car stored at 511 East 72d St., N. Y. City.

CHARLES W. LITTLEFIELD, Trustee.
JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorney for Trustee, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MEYROWITZ BROTHERS, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, July 27, 1911, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 102 Greene St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of shirtwaists, piece goods, safe, desk, office furniture, partitions, thirty machines, motor, fixtures, &c.

WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Receiver.
FERRIS & DANNENBERG, Attorneys for Receiver, 2 Rector St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KARP BROS., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, July 27, 1911, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of fixtures and furnishings used in retail store for sale of furs and fur garments.

B. W. B. BROWN, Receiver.
SAUL S. MYERS, Attorney for Receiver, 60 Wall St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—ANGLE ROSENER & HARRY BALLABAN, individually and as members of the firm of A. ROSENER & CO., Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Angle Rosener & Harry Ballaban, individually and as members of the firm of A. Rosener & Co., bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 16th, 1911, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 6th, 1911, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 25th, 1911.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ATLANTIC CEMENT CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Aug. 10, 1911, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 92 uncollected claims amounting to $70,000. List of claims can be inspected any day before the sale at the offices of the referee, attorney, or auctioneer.

BENJAMIN F. STRADLEY,
HENRY M. BRIGHAM,
BENJAMIN F. ELGAR, 2d,
Trustees.
ROBERT R. HOWARD, Attorney for Trustees, 32 Liberty St., New York.
PETER B. OLNEY, 68 William St., N. Y.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—FRITZ RUDER & ALEXANDER SCHOENAN, individually and as members of the firm of FRITZ RUDER, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Fritz Ruder and Alexander Schoenan, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 21, 1911, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, individual and copartnership, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 13, 1911, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 25, 1911.

NO. 14,326.—In THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOE GOLDSTEIN, bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1910, the said Joe Goldstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, Referee in Bankruptcy, Beaver Building, No. 52 Beaver Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1911, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 26th, 1911.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—WILLIAM THODE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William Thode, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 3d, 1911, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 6th, 1911, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 25th, 1911.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—SARTELL PRENTICE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Sartell Prentice, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 26th, 1911, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 6th, 1911, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 25th, 1911.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—NATHAN BERKOWITZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Nathan Berkowitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, verified June 22d, 1911, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 6th, 1911, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 25th, 1911.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

PHILIPSE MANOR
NEW YORK

A Mile on the Hudson

One Million Dollars

has already been spent to make Philipse Manor a perfect, high class, fully restricted development of unquestioned value.

Having over a mile of actual shore frontage at one of the most beautiful points along the Hudson, no spot within commuting distance of New York offers so many natural advantages to lovers of real country life.

Just now there is an opportunity to select from over twenty newly finished, strictly modern houses, each having a magnificent river view.

These houses may be purchased at most attractive prices and on a mortgage basis of FULL COST of house at FIVE per cent. interest.

Write now for Illustrated Booklet and Full Particulars.

COOLEY & WEST, INC.
Telephone Murray Hill 4430
331 Madison Ave., N Y

For Sale.—Beautiful cottage of 6 rooms, all improvements, in high lands of Westchester County; ¼ acre; 40 minutes from Grand Central Station; within walking distance of station; boating, bathing, and fishing; can be occupied all year round; reasonable amount down and $25 monthly will buy it. No agents. Country home. R. H., Box 72 Times.

DOBBS FERRY—GREAT BARGAIN.

A splendid all-year house, 11 rooms; all improvements; best location; near station; magnificent river view. Freitag & Maier, Livingston Inn.

Mount Vernon.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN!

Handsome Chester Hill Residence, ideally located, 13 spacious Rooms, conservatory, 2 Baths, steam heat, Oak and Mahogany trim; extra large Plot; worth $25,000; accept much less; terms cash. NEASON JONES, Telephone 2137, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

ONLY $8,500.

Modern 10-room residence; tiled bath, hot water heat, open fireplace; large garage; extra deep plot; restricted section. NEASON JONES, Trust Co. Building, Mount Vernon. Tel. 2187.

New Rochelle.

For Rent Unfurnished

A beautiful house in the finest location in New Rochelle; eleven rooms, electric lights, hot-water heat; large, attractive grounds; very convenient location; $100 per month.

COOLEY & WEST, INC.,
New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE.

FOR SALE OR RENT, beautiful residence in restricted residential section, ten rooms and three baths, open fireplaces, parquet floors, gas, electricity, hot-water heat; $13,500; rent $85. HENRY B. DOWNEY, Inc., 282 Huguenot Street.

New Rochelle, 570 Webster Av.—Attractive modern house, all improvements, nine rooms; garage; desirable location; sale $12,000, or rent $75 per month. Hubert Breitwieser, 156 West 72d St., New York.

STUCCO HOUSE 10 rooms, 2 baths; everything modern; high, healthy location; $75 per month from Oct. 1.; $11,000.
C. B. ALLEN, 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

You Can Own YOUR OWN HOME

without increasing your present expenses. Our booklet tells the story. Drop us a postal for it to-day—it is Free.

THE SNAVELY CONSTRUCTION CO.,
1,537 E. 28TH ST., BROOKLYN.

MUST SELL TO SETTLE ESTATE.

Only $300 cash, easy terms, will buy a new 7-room brick house, semi-detached, with tile bath; parquet floors, electricity, and gas; sewer and all assessment paid; select neighborhood; parked street; 5c. carfare; 32 minutes to Park Row. Box P 233 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE IN FLATBUSH

Two-family frame, on plot 40x100 feet; 17 rooms and two baths; all improvements; East 8th St., near Ditmas Av.; mortgage $7,700; selling price $10,000. Keys at Wederholtz, Coney Island Av. and Cortelyou Road.

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED 3 MONTHS FOR $5.00

and upwards. We also have them to sell. All makes. All prices. Latest models. Fully guaranteed. Liberal allowance for machines taken in exchange. Send for catalogue.

TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St., 2 Doors from B'way Tel. 6358 Cortlandt.
245 Broadway, Cor. of Leonard St. Tel. 5405 Franklin.

DAINTY COTTAGE

in the mountains near beautiful chain of lakes; contains 6 rooms, tiled bath, nearly ½ acre of land; less than an hour out; hot and cold water, steam heat, parquet floors, porches, near trolley, schools and churches; $4,500; small payment cash, balance as rent; Summer and Winter home; can be seen by appointment. Address OWNER, Box 75, 19 E. 11th St., N. Y. C.

35-ACRE FARM.

2½-story 8-room house; outbuildings; attractive stream; high elevation; convenient to New York; price $5,000; easy terms. ELSTON M. FRENCH, 141 B'way, N. Y. C.

FARM ONLY $95

20,000 square feet rich soil; 100 peach trees with each acre; high and dry; title guaranteed; artistic bungalow, $275.

Also riverside farms; boating, bathing, and fishing;

LOST ARTICLES.

¶ Many persons who lose articles of value do not know just how to start the publicity that may result in the restoration of their belongings.

¶ Write an advertisement, make it as explicit as possible—stating time of loss and place—give a good description in a few words and insert in The New York Times. The offer of a suitable reward stimulates interest in Lost Advertisements.

¶ The "Lost and Found" column of The New York Times is the best known medium for advertising lost articles and is the means of recovering much lost property.

¶ Go to any advertising agency or telephone The New York Times—1000 Bryant.

Lost

50c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—On Columbus Av. car, between Canal and 59th St., lady's open-faced gold Waltham watch, with initials "E. Y." on cover, and fob with two pennant flags and inscription, "Kingston Point, New Haven, and Lake Hopatcong." Suitable reward if returned to Markowitz, 178 Centre St.

LOST—Twenty shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company common stock, Certificate No. B31998, dated February 20, 1911, in name Mary A. Underwood. All persons are cautioned against negotiating or purchasing same. If found, notify Vernon C. Brown & Company, 80 Broadway, N. Y.

LOST—Sunday evening, diamond horseshoe brooch, 11 solitaires and smaller stones set in between, on Broadway, between 109th and 97th, or 59th and 53d Sts., on Broadway, or in Red Broadway car; reward. F. Parker, 235 West 109th St.

LOST—July 25, in or near Amsterdam Av., between 145th and 152d Sts., a lady's handbag, containing among other things a baby's kid slipper and small leather case with about $115; good reward for finder. Address J. F. A., P. O. Box 1,986.

LOST—Union Pacific Railroad Company Preferred Stock Certificate No. A57976, for five shares, in the name "Addison Denny." Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued. Addison Denny.

LOST—Checks; party who found package cancelled checks in Subway, Atlantic Av., Friday, July 21, will be rewarded by returning same to office of firm who signed same.

LOST—Lavalliere, with sapphire, ten diamonds, pearl drop, platinum chain, in or near Arverne, Sunday, July 23; liberal reward. 37 Maiden Lane. Leon Hirsch.

LOST—Pearl and diamond horseshoe pin, July 24 or 25, between 23d St. and 72d St.; very liberal reward to finder. A. W. Powell, 415 Canal St.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, Fort Lee trolley car, gold watch with gold hearts on velvet ribbons; reward. W. E. McNutt, 240 West 21st.

LOST—A gold cigarette case, with initials "W. C. R."; finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to The Times office.

LOST—Gold fob, with initials E. J. H. Finder kindly communicate with E. J. Hunter, 296 Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Gold watch fob, engraved bottom "A. C.," floral design; reward. Albert Cohn, 115 Broadway.

LOST—Gold bracelet, Wednesday, 130th St., 8th and 416 St. Nicholas Avs. Lumley, above address.

LOST—Sunday, gold watch, Central Park, initials M. M.; reward. Miller, 667 Madison Av.

Found

50c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

FOUND—Diamond and pearl ring, on 5th Av., Tuesday morning. Apply to Black, Starr & Frost, 438 5th Av.

FOUND, July 25.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. (Hudson Tubes.) Apply 137 Christopher St.: Gloves, union cards, knife, jacket, 2 packages.

FOUND, July 25.—JERSEY CENTRAL R. R. Apply Station Master, Jersey City, N. J.: boy's hat, umbrella, valise, can, 2 pairs of gloves, 2 packages, small bundle.

FOUND, July 25.—NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Four packages, pin, box.

FOUND, July 25.—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Three packages, pair of shoes, eggs.

FOUND, July 25.—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Two umbrellas, 3 packages, grip.

FOUND, July 25.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Three umbrellas, 2 packages, purse; Jersey City Station—Package, umbrella; Cortlandt St. Boat—Umbrella; Lehigh Valley R. R.—Umbrella.

FOUND, July 25.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Three umbrellas, glove, pair of eyeglasses, package containing dress, package of underwear, book, lady's coat, eyeglass case, raincoat, pillow, pair of gloves, package of shoes, package of hairpins.

FOUND, July 25.—NEW PENNSYLVANIA DEPOT. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.: Bag, cup, eyeglass case, pajamas, papers, 2 umbrellas, cardcase, hairpin; Penn. Waiting Room—Umbrella; Penn. Train—Raincoat; Long Island Trains—Package, umbrellas, box of cigars, hats.

FOUND, July 25.—POLICE. Inquire Property Clerk's Office, 300 Mulberry St.: Keys, harness, horse, auto cover, quantity of wire, satchels, watch and chain, locket, keys, pocketbook, pocketbook containing small amount of cash and key, small quantity of dress goods.

Business Opportunities

50c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

WANTED—PARTY OR PARTIES WITH $125,000 CASH OR MORE FOR SANITARIUM PURPOSES. I have enough applications now for treatment to insure a large profit upon the investment; money invested to be secured by real estate. Dr. George J. Gladman, 143 West 71st St., New York City.

BUSINESS MAN—TAKE SELLING AGENCY MY INVENTION, ELECTRICAL INCUBATOR-BROODER; LARGE PERCENTAGE FOR DISPOSAL PROFITS; WILL MANUFACTURE ON CONTRACT. PARTICULARS, TELEPHONE LENOX 553.

Partner wanted downtown office; $500 required; good chance for live young man; references exchanged. Address R. A., Box 817 Times Downtown.

HOTEL and road house, Bergen County, N. J.; 10 rooms; $10,000, including property, half cash. R. & H. PRESS, 44 Gold St.

Wanted—Partner, incorporate company, light manufacturing; no competition; $600 necessary; quick profits. W 30 Times.

A Government contractor wants partner with some money or security. Partner, 284 Times Downtown.

For Sale

50c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

Slightly used office furniture—desks, chairs, tables, filing cabinets, typewriters, safes, cash registers, time clocks, mimeographs, multigraphs, adding machines, neostyles, bookcases, partition. Nathan's, White St. and West Broadway.

Regular supplies of highest class rebuilt typewriters for export and domestic trade; all makes; excellent quality; one year's guarantee; low prices. Address N 232 Times Downtown.

Desks, partitions, telephone booths, tables, chairs, wardrobes, mirrors, wall fixtures business furniture all kinds. Finn Bros., 59-65 Franklin. 358 Broadway.

Horses and Carriages

35c. a line 1 time; 60c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Brewery horses for sale. Call M. Groh's Sons Brewery, 238 West 28th St., Manhattan.

Brewery trucks for sale. Call M. Groh's Sons Brewery, 238 West 28th St., Manhattan.

Country Board

50c. a line 1 time; 57c. a line 3 times a week; $1.36 a line 7 consecutive times.

Long Island.

Battershall Inn, Sea Cliff, L. I.—Elevation 200 ft.; no mosquitos; references; send for booklet.

PLAZA PARK HOTEL, Sea Cliff, L. I.; first-class service; bathing and fishing.

New York State.

"ELLISWOOD."—Board on Ulster County fruit farm, $7. White, 309 West 46th St. 34—Bryant.

New Jersey.

"COLUMBIA," Butler, N. J.—Hydropathic, Kneipp, massage, osteopathic, faradic, milk, regeneration treatment scientifically; refuge for neurasthenic, rheumatic; stomach circulatory trouble; $10, (circular.)

New England.

Farmhouse, overlooking ocean. Boynton's, Little Boar's Head, N. H.

Pennsylvania.

MARSHALL'S CREEK, PA.
Mountain Lake House; under new management; excellent table; hot and cold baths; free boating; farm products; rates, $7 to $9. GEO. B. TRANSUE.

Help Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ADDRESSERS.—Publishing house has opening for a number of experienced envelope addressers, piece work. Apply by letter, stating experience, to F. G., Station V, New York City.

A YOUNG WOMAN with experience in fitting waists and skirts can secure permanent position, with opportunity for advancement. Apply at 2 P. M. to H. G. Millard, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts.

GIRL wanted with experience to sell hosiery. W 32 Times.

MODEL—Fur showroom; size 36; must be stylish and up to date. Apply 384 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER wanted.—Quick and reliable; Smith Premier machine; give age, experience, and salary expected. W 60 Times.

WANTED FOR CHORUS WORK IN
"THE QUAKER GIRL,"
INEXPERIENCED GIRLS;
MUST HAVE GOOD VOICES AND GOOD LOOKS.
Apply at Stage Door,
Hudson Theatre, at 11
A. M. Monday, July 31.

WE HAVE an opening as special representative for a good appearing, well-educated young woman, capable of earning $25 per week. Century Co., Union Square.

Help Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

BOY of good education wanted in a large fire insurance office; excellent opportunity for advancement; state if at present or previously employed. N 242 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright, educated; office work; knowledge of telephone switchboard preferred; $5 per week. N 238 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE STUDENTS can earn considerable money in spare time during vacation by introducing Brooklyn lots to friends; on very easy payments; new subways will largely enhance Brooklyn values; no experience necessary. Apply 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., Henry Smith, 155 West 125th.

COLLECTOR and SALESMAN with experience selling working classes preferred; steady position; salary $18 and commission. Room 312, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

DRUGGIST WANTED, REGISTERED IN New Jersey; high-class man, American, absolutely reliable, and one who can furnish bond, to take charge of a flourishing suburban drug store, with opportunity to purchase; owner has other interests; don't answer unless you can fill the bill. C. F. Thompson, Hackensack, N. J.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN wanted with established trade for city and office, well-made line in cloaks and suits; commission basis. Standard Garment Co., 36 West 22d St.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
Desire the services of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE SALESMEN.
Permanent employment to men who qualify. Apply in person at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

GROCERY CLERK wanted, with board, for delivery and general work. G. Stern, 126 West 164th St., corner of Summit Av.

SALESMAN wanted for New York and vicinity by wholesale jewelry and fancy goods house; only those with established department store trade need apply; liberal arrangements; confidential. Address Jewelry, 144 Times.

SALESMAN, with established trade through Middle West, with good silk and lace waist house on commission basis; interest in business would be given to the right party. W 63 Times.

SALESMAN to handle well-known popular line of suits and coats; office trade and Middle West; commission basis. Address L. C., 322 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for coast; one who can show previous results; for well-established, popular-priced cloak and suit house. W., 40 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to call on city and office trade; experienced; with special line of $3.50 skirts. W 64 Times.

WANTED—A young man as private secretary for Sept. 1; stenographer and typewriter; good accountant; some knowledge of agriculture desirable; highest references as to character and qualifications required. W 43 Times.

WANTED—Chauffeur, unmarried; must be absolutely sober and careful; good mechanic; month's trial; permanent if satisfactory; first-class references. Apply Room 602, 44 Pine St., 12 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—Solicitor to increase membership of trade organization of high class; some knowledge of commerce necessary; references and experience. M 317 Times Downtown.

WANTED—By large specialty plush coat house, salesman for East. Box W 62 Times.

WANTED—At once, structural detailers and checkers. Apply 1,814, 2 Rector St.

Help Wanted
Employment Bureaus

50c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Young men for bank, $15. ORDER CLERK.—Young man for carpet house, $12.
STOCK LEDGER CLERK.—Young man, 24 to 25, $14.
STENOGRAPHERS.—Female, (twenty,) good positions; $10 to $18.
STENOGRAPHERS.—Seven bookkeepers, female, $12 to $15.
TELEPHONE OPERATORS.—Female, $45.
Apply in person.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
(Agency.)
47 West 42d St.

Domestic.

A. A. Hofmayer, 320-322 5th Av. Telephone 4527 Madison Square. Agency for superior domestic help. Emergency help furnished at short notice.

Situations Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good knowledge stenography; moderate salary; best references. Stenographer, 89 Delancey St.

GIRL, 17, desires temporary position; bookkeeper, stenographer; well educated. W 23 Times.

HOUSEWORK, exchange for home; Mount Morris Park, West 124th or near. 10 East 28th.

NEAT YOUNG GIRL as good, plain cook in small private family. American preferred; 3½ years' references. 56 East 131st St.

STENOGRAPHER, — University graduate; former high school teacher; conscientious, accurate, limited experience; can handle correspondence; references; $15. L. W., 229 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Business graduate, bright, capable, ambitious; will work hard to get started well. Bertha Schwartz, 605 Madison Av. 'Phone 5366—Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER. — Ten years' experience; competent to take charge office; accurate, rapid, reliable. Expert, N 235 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, absolutely the finest grade; able and efficient; $18. E., 901 Prospect Av.

Situations Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires substituting; salary $18. N. A. M., 223 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — First-class; second to none; no agencies. S., 202 East 23d St.

Situations Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Devises simplified systems to fit exact requirements; books written up, balanced, audited; monthly reports. W. A. Fleming, Public Accountant and Auditor, 35 Nassau St. Phone 1330 Cortlandt.

ACCOUNTANT.—Auditor public; will audit, open, systematize, close books; moderate terms. Accountant, R 130 Times.

ACTIVE, competent, reliable bookkeeper wants engagement of clerical or executive nature, preferably with newspaper or job printing office; thorough clerical knowledge of both branches; moderate salary in keeping with service. W 39 Times.

ADVERTISER—Is 26, married, well-educated; has filled positions of office manager, bookkeeper, stenographer, secretary; above the average ability, mechanical ingenuity and turn of mind; can handle men; capable manager, superintendent, executive; city or small town; will fill large or small position, but must have it quick. P 230 Times Downtown.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, perfect correspondent in French, German, English; stenographer, typewriter, &c., holding responsible position, has some spare time. W 54 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and CORRESPONDENT. — Young man, 27, familiar with stenography and general office work, at present employed, desires steady position. W 61 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Man, speaking French, German, English, as assistant bookeeper, correspondent, or general office assistant. Address Reliability, W 56 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced bookkeeper, correspondent, office man, desires position; best references; moderate pay. W 26 Times.

BOY wants a clerical position with either a mercantile, express or railroad concern, where advancement can be made; has had two years of high school. Monroe Feldmann, 445 Canal St.

BUYER ladies', children's cloaks, suits, dresses; 10 years' experience; open for position. W 9 Times.

COLLEGE MAN recently from the West, 33, married, lawyer by profession, desires position; can qualify as a salesman any line, real estate business, or position of trust; possesses strong personality; extensive business and professional experience; initiative and executive ability; finest references. W 44 Times.

COLLEGE STUDENT, 19, desires position in architect's office. Address E. J. M., 203 West 125th.

GENTLEMAN with wide experience in legal and financial matters, particularly familiar with investment securities and real estate, desires position in confidential capacity with individual or corporation; high-class references, including former employers. W 38 Times.

GENTLEMAN, employed during day, desires position after 6 o'clock as collector; highest of credentials. Hustler, Box N 239 Times Downtown.

MANAGER, long successful with large manufacturing company, desires similar position requiring executive ability, organization, and accounting for lowest production costs. Many are losing money because lacking proper cost system and management. Highest references. W 57 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, good appearance, desires to represent large hosiery, ribbon, or notion and specialty house; Southern territory preferred; best references furnished. Address Oscar Furchgott, 48 West 91st St.

SALESMAN, calling on large premium users and newspapers, desires hearing from firm having good article for this trade. Address W 59 Times.

YOUNG MAN of considerable experience in obtaining advertisements seeks position on a New York newspaper; age, 22; respectably connected; enthusiastic, ambitious, and diligent. Address R. W., care Headworker Council Educational Alliance, 3,754 Woodland Av., Cleveland, Ohio.

YOUNG MAN, public school graduate, lives with parents; references. Minzer, 402 East Third St.

YOUNG MAN, 14 years' experience bank, trust company work, desires position. N 218 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted
Employment Bureaus

50c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, High-Grade Office Helpers
BOOKKEEPERS. Office Service Co. (Agency)
STENOGRAPHERS. 50 Pine St. Tel. 3425 John

Domestic.

BOND, $1,000.—Old Dominion Agency, 88 West 134th.—Guarantee A1 colored help. 1119—Harlem.

COMPETENT HELP of all trades supplied. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th. 'Phone 1538 Riverside.

HELP.—Select colored help furnished. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 5th Av. 'Phone Harlem 6370.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. 'Phons 4786—Columbus.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Comfortably furnished parlor suite, other rooms; excellent board; table guests; references.

5TH AV., 47.—Cool rooms; private baths; with or without board; transients.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; private bath; table guests; exclusive.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms; private baths; house, table strictly first-class; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table guests; references.

70TH ST., 32 WEST.—Large, medium, cool rooms; parlor dining; excellent table; table guests; convenient.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or en suite; private baths; high-class accommodations.

72D ST., 172 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; superior table; Summer rates; table guests.

74TH ST., 123 WEST. 'Phone 1,336 Columbus.—Large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; transient guests accommodated; moderate.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—Sixteenth year; Summer rates; rooms; parlor dining; references.

76TH ST., 239 WEST.—Newly furnished; parlor dining; excellent table; table guests, board, rooms; Southerners and Westerners desired; transients accommodated; Summer rates.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Very desirable second floor; two large rooms; private bath; excellent table.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining, table board; references required.

76TH ST., 105 WEST.—Rooms; board; table guests; telephone; references.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly decorated; excellent board; Southerners, Westerners accommodated.

80TH ST., 149 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private residence; all conveniences; references; telephone 7514—Schuyler.

80TH ST., 141-143 WEST.—Parlor floor, private bath; desirable front rooms, with board; references.

81ST ST., 118 WEST.—Double, single rooms; convenient "L," cars; very desirable locality; reference necessary.

50-52 WEST 82D.
Newly furnished; electric light; private baths; telephone.

84TH ST., 55 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, homelike rooms; parlor, dining room; table guests; American family.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms, near Park; convenient Sub., elevated; telephone; references.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable large room, conveniences; also single; southern exposure; good board; references.

162D, 243 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exceptional large front room, southern exposure; lavatory; also single room; spacious halls; excellent table; refinement; Summer rates.

114TH ST., 526 WEST.—A large and a small room; excellent table.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; Southern cooking daintily served; Summer rates.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Cool, healthful, Morningside Heights! Bancroft Apartments, just completed; none finer; beautiful rooms, furnished new; single, suites; baths; electric lights, elevators; elegant dining room; delicious cooking.

122D ST., 620 WEST, Claremont Av.—Positively coolest location; large room; delicious cooking. Apartment 2.

123D, (2,053 7th Av.)—Airy rooms; clean, comfortable; home cooking; references. Phone 4108 Morning.

149TH ST., 540 TO 546 WEST.—Broadway Subway, famous Riverside Drive, Hudson River near by; The Audubon, bright rooms, delicious meals, best accommodations; low rates; large porch; open air dining; transients, table boarders accommodated. Telephone 2757—Audubon.

A LADY owning a beautiful private residence wants few select people; elegant rooms, with first-class board; refined surroundings. Call 108 West 80th St.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 539, (70th St.)—Rooms or board; Summer prices; breakfast in rooms; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76, (Near Borough Hall Subway Sattion.)—Delightfully cool rooms; excellent table; moderate rates. Phone 1795—Main.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

5TH AV., 25, (9th.)—Refined surroundings; beautiful large, small rooms; running water, bath; breakfast.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming suite or single; delightfully cool; electric lights; references.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large cool room, private bath; second floor; telephone; visitors accommodated

12TH ST., 113 WEST.—Cool, clean rooms; for particular people; private house; porcelain bath; references.

23D ST., 431 WEST.—Newly furnished, comfortable, cool rooms, suitable two; reasonable; transients accommodated; telephone.

23D ST., 326 WEST.—Large double rooms, $4-$5; hall rooms, $2.50 up.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable double, single rooms; large closets, bath, 'phone; $4.50-$8.

37TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms; modern conveniences; Southerners accommodated; references.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Furnished rooms in a quiet Southern home for persons with reliable references.

46TH ST., 315 WEST.—Large, small rooms; conveniences; block from Broadway; private house. 3462—Bryant.

52D ST., 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Desirable rooms, large and single; all conveniences; transients or permanent.

52D ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant large and small rooms; private bath; all conveniences; breakfast; telephone; references.

52D, 238, (west of Broadway.)—Large front room, suitable for two; bath; breakfast; $7.

57TH ST., 260 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Cool rooms; board optional. Rutland, Apartment 35. Elevator, 'phone.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable, cool rooms; private baths; electric lights; board optional; transients.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large and medium front rooms; bath; electric light; telephone; Summer rates.

71ST ST., 147 WEST.—Hot, cold water; bath adjoining; gentleman.

72D ST., 134 WEST.—Suite two rooms, private bath; medium and single; telephone; Summer rates.

73D ST., 166 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; baths; Subway express; Summer prices.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; convenient to cars; reasonable; references.

76TH ST., 180 WEST.—Rooms, large, small, newly furnished; private bath, electric lights; telephone, references.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, cool rooms in refined neighborhood; telephone; references; Summer rates.

76TH ST., 148 WEST.—Second floor suite with bath; other rooms; physician's office; electricity; telephone.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Elegant front room, suitable two gentlemen; single room; southern exposure; references.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Entire second floor, with private bath; also small room; private family.

78TH ST., 114 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large and single rooms; dressing rooms, bath adjoining; breezy.

160 WEST 78TH ST.
NEWLY FURNISHED, ATTRACTIVE ROOMS.

79TH ST., 170 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; private bath; two or one; reasonable; gentleman preferred.

108 WEST 80TH.
Beautifully furnished suites and single rooms; special Summer rates; Southern families accommodated.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Small, light, airy room; newly furnished; private family; references.

81ST ST., 207 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; convenient all cars; $3. Mullen

82D ST., 128 WEST.—Handsome suite, two rooms and bath; accommodate four; telephone; electric lights.

84TH ST., 124 WEST.—Clean, cool, comfortable rooms; closets, bath; home comforts; private family. Hoffmann.

84TH ST., 117 WEST.—Elegant furnished rooms, also parlor and bedroom; ground floor; by widow.

85TH ST., 106 WEST.—Delightful rooms; every convenience; ideal location; near Subway and "L;" references.

85TH ST., 140 WEST.—Large back parlor; private bath; one other room; 86th St. Subway.

86TH ST., 310 WEST, (Park St., near Riverside.)—Gentlemen desiring quiet, refined surroundings; reasonable; references.

87TH ST., 127 WEST.—Beautiful single room, bath; electric lights, telephone; gentleman; moderate; references; private.

94TH ST., 311 WEST.—Large, small outside room, $4.50, $2.50; both light, airy; references. Topliz.

95TH ST., 145 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished front room; running water; private house.

95TH ST., 151 WEST.—Rooms, newly furnished, in private house; references required.

102D ST., 302 WEST.—Residence near Riverside Drive; handsomely furnished room; large accommodations; all conveniences; reasonable; phone.

103TH ST., 201 WEST.—Light room for lady or gentleman; elevator. Apt. 64.

111TH ST., 521 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; large closet; elevator; mail chute; telephone. Apt. 42.

112TH ST., 533 WEST.—Two fine rooms, kitchen, elevator; housekeeping; $5; August; references. L. Berry.

115TH ST., 408 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Cool, airy, newly furnished rooms, single or en suite; modern conveniences; private family. Cleveland.

414 WEST 118TH ST.
Near Columbia. Large and small rooms. Smith.

419 WEST 118TH ST.
FRONT SUITE; 5TH WEST.

121ST, 170 WEST.—Cool, corner rooms; modern; telephone; Summer rates, $3, $5. Hungerford.

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Beautiful suites; private baths; elevator apartment; single outside rooms, $3. Carter.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Exceptionally cool front rooms; kitchen; elevator; references. Apartment 21.

133D ST., 524 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, connecting; running water; $2 and $3. Shannon.

124TH ST., 510 WEST.—Large, immaculately clean room; telephone, elevator; $4.50; references; afternoons, evenings. Slade.

139TH ST., 502 WEST.—Parlor and kitchen, $4; bedroom, parlor, and kitchen, $7; telephone. Bligs.

140TH ST., WEST, (193 Edgecombe Av.)—Small room; near "L"; telephone; nicely furnished house.

CONGENIAL gentleman wanted to share parlor facing park; lavatory, two beds; reference. Crown, 52 Morningside Av.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

MANHATTAN AV., 552, (115th.)—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; telephone; all cars.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600. — Rooms, facing river; single, en suite; private baths; meal accommodations. Pierson.

552 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (127TH.)
Large, light room; phone Morning 6028. Button.

TWO ROOMS in elegantly furnished apartment; for one or two; references. R 181 Times.

WEST 134TH ST., (Broadway.)—Lady will share apartment with congenial business woman. R 162 Times.

East Side.

43D ST., 13 EAST. (OPPOSITE HOTEL MANHATTAN.)—SMALL ROOMS.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; square room; running water; single room; references.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view Stuyvesant Park; transients accommodated; references; telephone; board optional.

22D ST., 45 EAST.—Pleasant rooms in refined house; $3 to $7 week; references.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with baths; Summer rates; gentlemen; references.

54TH ST., 15 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Special Summer rates; desirable rooms; select neighborhood; board optional; telephone 4917 Plaza.

55TH ST., 106 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; large, small; $2 up; all improvements; telephone.

1—76TH ST., NO. 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; ideal Summer location; board optional; Summer rates.

83D ST., 15 EAST.—Single, two connecting rooms, suitable gentlemen, man and wife. Telephone 5299—Madison.

92D ST., 129 EAST.—Two handsome rooms, en suite or separate; bath; Christian family; private residence; no other roomers; 'phone; breakfast optional.

IRVING PLACE, 71.
Large and small rooms, private bath; $3.50 up.

LEXINGTON AV., 157.—Large and small rooms; exceptionally clean and comfortable.

Unfurnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

Two elegant newly decorated connecting front rooms, with bath, convenient for breakfast in room; suitable for two; very reasonable. At 117 East 27th, block from Subway. Apply 242 5th Av. M. De Mable.

Unfurnished Rooms Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

Desirable four, five, six rooms with bath, second or third floor; five or ten minutes' walk Metropolitan Building; references; particulars by letter only. Miss E. Dodds, 10,006 Metropolitan Building.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished

35c. a line 1 time; 63c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Private house in the fifties, furnished or unfurnished, or will sell furnishings on easy terms. James, 15 East 54th St. 4917—Plaza.

Country Houses to Let, Furnished

35c. a line 1 time; 63c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

For rent, furnished, for one year, finely located 9-room house, all improvements; veranda; ground 175x200; shade trees; 27 minutes from Jersey City by train; trolley connection with Upper Manhattan; $30. W 30 Times.

Apartments to Let, Furnished

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

West 93d St., Near Riverside.—Beautiful 8-room, 2-bath apartment, completely furnished; will sublet for any period. Inquire Belasco, 310 West 93d St., or I. E. Doob, 616 Broadway.

St. Nicholas Av., (343,) 127th.—Elegantly furnished suites; four, five, six rooms; elevator; telephone, electricity; special Summer bargains; $8 weekly upward.

Five-room flat, furnished, rent cheap, six months; all light, pleasant; near Bridge and ferries; very desirable. 73 Henry St., Brooklyn Heights. Peck. Call evenings.

Most elegant rooms in city, $25-$60 monthly; private bath, meals. 22 West 60th.

Furnished Apartments Wanted

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

WANTED—Two furnished or unfurnished apartments, one of seven rooms, one of eight rooms, rent of each not to exceed $1,200; prefer east side and in same building. Write D. H. Kane, Marion, Mass.

Apartments to Let, Unfurnished

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

AT 1 WEST 89TH ST.,
facing Park, Apartments, eight rooms; all improvements; rents reasonable; immediate possession. Apply on premises or EDWARD B. BRUCH, 289 4th Av.

Five light rooms, elevator, all improvements; one month free; $48 monthly. Tredway, 272 Manhattan Av., opposite park.

Seven large rooms; improvements; convenient to "L," Subway; $37-$45. 74 West 89th St.

East Side.

Fine, large, light kitchenette apartments, 2 or 3 rooms and bath; electricity, parquet floors; central location. 64 East 58th St.

Ideal apartments, 2 and 4 rooms and bath. Ring janitor's bell, 12 East 30th St.

Real Estate For Sale or To Let.

35c. a line 1 time; 63c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Bronx.

Prospect Av. plot, 50x145; three-family house, improvements; near three Subway stations; mortgage to suit; no reasonable offer refused; must sell. Address Box W 47 Times.

Westchester.

For Sale—Beautiful cottage of 6 rooms, all improvements, in high lands of Westchester County; ¼ acre; 40 minutes from Grand Central Station; within walking distance of station; boating, bathing, and fishing; can be occupied all year round; reasonable amount down and $25 monthly will buy it. No agents. Country home. R. H., Box 72 Times.

Long Island.

Must sell choice corner building lot with fine old shade trees on hill overlooking Sound; 30 minutes out; both train and trolley service; money secured for building; have plans; immediate action necessary. Harris, 105 West 72d St.

BUNGALOW.—Large plot with fine shade trees; 25 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, 33d St.; plans already drawn; party compelled to sell cheap; easy terms if desired; boating, bathing, &c.; must sell at once. Particulars, address OWNER, W 1 Times.

TO SMALL INVESTORS.
Lady going abroad wishes to dispose of the following properties: Five cottages, three small farms, four shore plots; situated within easy distance of Penn. Tunnel; to be sold on easy terms or discount for cash. Address E 33 Times.

Right on the Sound.—New house, with all modern improvements, on large plot; also four adjoining lots cheap; 30 minutes from Herald Square; cash or monthly payment. C. Hollberg, 291 East 149th St., corner of 3d Av., Room 212.

Huntington.—Small bungalows with plot 100x100; high, airy, fertile land; price, $600 and up; write for tickets to see them. Beck, 1,361 Broadway, Brooklyn.

At Linden Shores—Two lots, boat and landing, $290; terms arranged. Boat, 121 Times.

New Jersey.

$4,250.—Modern stucco house, River Edge; 7 rooms and bath, all improvements; boating privileges; near station; 40 minutes to Cortlandt St.; easy terms. Albert Hughes, 150 Broadway.

Pianos and Organs

25c. a line 1 time; 69c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

STEINWAY mahogany upright piano, in fine condition; will sell very cheap. 316 West 42d.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Steel Drawing Plates Pay the Higher Duty—Washburn Company Loses.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has overruled a protest filed by the J. A. Roebling Company. The merchandise consists of steel drawing plates, about two inches by one and a fourth inches and seven-sixteenths of an inch thick. The local Appraiser reported that these articles are made by drilling holes through pieces of rolled steel. The importer set up several claims, all of which are denied by Judge Fischer, who writes the decision for the tribunal.

One of the claims was that the goods are forgings, but the decision says that there is nothing in the record to show that the articles are forgings. In fact, the Appraiser reports them as articles of rolled steel. This, according to the decision, would dispose of the remaining claim that the merchandise is forgings. The Collector's assessment is affirmed.

The board has decided unfavorably to the Washburn Wire Company and others, a claim dealing with the classification of draw plates of steel. They were assessed at 45 per cent. ad valorem, and were claimed dutiable at lower rates under two paragraphs of the Aldrich-Payne tariff law. Judge Fischer finds against the claim of the importers.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

EVANS BUYING SYNDICATE, 14 and 16 Wooster Street; Judge Veeder has dismissed the petition filed on June 2 against it.

IDA HILLMAN, 965 Coster Street, Bronx; Judge Veeder has dismissed the petition filed on May 25 against her. She denied committing the acts alleged.

EASTERN CLOCK AND SPECIALTY COMPANY, 20 Downing Street; Judge Veeder has confirmed a composition with creditors at 25 cents. Liabilities, $7,541.

CHARLES H. LA DOUCEUR, women's neckwear, 498 Broadway; Judge Veeder has confirmed a composition with creditors at 25 cents. Liabilities, $10,652.

COHEN & HOROWITZ, millinery, 394 Grand Street; schedules show liabilities, $4,521, and assets, $9,610

FAST BORDEN YACHT RILES WALL ST. MEN

Beats Jersey Coast Commuters' Train to Shrewsbury Drawbridge, Making Them Wait.

NOW WANT LAW INVOKED

All but Those Who Appreciate a Good Excuse for Being Late—Mere Coincidence, Says Railroad.

Matthew Chaloner Durfee Borden, sometimes called the cotton-print "king" of America, has a steam yacht, supposed to be the fastest craft of its size on the Atlantic seaboard, and all the Jersey Central Railroad commuters between Seagirt and Atlantic Highlands know all about it. Their more prudent friends, however, neglect to make more than one inquiry about Commodore Borden's yacht.

It was only three weeks ago that the Sovereign, as Commodore Borden's yacht is named, made her appearance on the Shrewsbury River. She put on a little more than her guaranteed speed of thirty-five miles an hour and raced the Wall Street train to the drawbridge between "The Spit" and Atlantic Highlands at Navesink. Some of the more knowing commuters exclaimed:

"That's the Sovereign, M. C. D. Borden's new yacht. Makes thirty-five miles an hour at a minimum! She's 165 feet long. Lighted by electricity. Every convenience. Makes forty miles an hour when she's pushed. Only four-stack steam yacht of her size in the world. Isn't she a beauty?"

Many pairs of admiring eyes were fixed on the Sovereign as she cut a clean swath in the water and beat the train to the drawbridge, which lifted and let her through while the train waited. The commuters took advantage of the wait to admire the lines of the speedy craft as she went through the draw. By the time their delayed train for Cedar Street could get under way the Sovereign was a speck between Sandy Hook and the Singer Building.

"My, but that boat can scoot!" exclaimed the commuters. "She's a credit to the Jersey coast," added some of the passengers on the Monmouth. Since then passengers on all the morning trains for Atlantic Highlands have seen the Sovereign in action, and her performances have been the subject of comment on the Sandy Hook and Asbury Park of the Jersey Central fleet, as well as on the Monmouth. Strange to say, the enthusiasm which greeted the Sovereign's first appearances have given way to other expressions.

"Here comes that blanked Borden boat again!" was the way one commuter put it. "She'll beat us to the drawbridge and I'll be late to the office again. Confound Borden! I think he likes to race us to the draw and then beat us to the city, just to get the laugh on us."

"There ought to be a law against it," raged one commuter. "They stopped the passage of vessels through the drawbridge on Newark Bay and the Jersey Meadows during commuting hours by an appeal to the Government. There should be a law here."

Officers of the Jersey Central Railroad boats said yesterday that their steamers ran so close to schedule that it was impossible for them to make up time if delayed in leaving Atlantic Highlands. They admitted that the Borden boat was more than a match for their vessels and for the ordinary heavy suburban train. They laughed, however, at the idea that Commodore Borden passed through the draw just before the boat trains with any humorous intent. They said they regarded the episodes of the last few weeks as mere coincidences, and declared that the speedy Borden boat gave less trouble at the drawbridge than less rapid boats.

This view of the matter has not completely satisfied the commuters, however. Many of them have missed appointments because of delays at the drawbridge, and have not hesitated to blame their misfortunes on Mr. Borden's supposed desire to exhibit the speed of his new yacht, when, as a matter of fact, the railroad men said, delay was occasioned by other causes.

Commodore Borden declined to discuss the matter yesterday. He left his office, at Broadway, and Worth Street, early in the afternoon and went back on his yacht to Oceanic, on the Shrewsbury River, before the 2 o'clock boat left Liberty Street. He was informed of the commuters' supposed grievance over the telephone, but he sent word that he would not talk about it.

The yacht Sovereign was launched on the Harlem River on April 21. She is equipped with triple-expansion engines and twin screws. She measures 165 feet over all, 158 feet on the water line, draws 4½ feet of water, and has a 16-foot beam.

"It's a good thing," said one of the commuters yesterday, "that Borden comes to town only four days a week, else I'd not get any benefit from him. As it is, he makes me late four days a week and gives me an excuse for being late the other two."

Ask Mayor to Save Police Squads.

Police Commissioner Waldo and Henry R. Towne, President of the Merchants' Association, called on Mayor Gaynor yesterday and urged him to sign the amendment to the three-platoon bill exempting the several police squads of the city from its operations. The bill is now before the Mayor, and a public hearing will be held on it Monday next.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
12:40—17 Pike St.; H. Rosenthal	$200
1:05—135th St. and 8th Av.; W. E. Hegeman.	None
2:40—119 and 121 Avenue D; A. Schulsky and others	$30,000
3:40—2,053 8th Av.; unknown	Trifling
6:45—276 Monroe St.; A. Chait	Trifling
P. M.	
12:30—128 Macdougal St.; B. Moltman	$3
1:15—1,830 3d Av.; C. Jacobs	None
2:30—712 Columbus Av.; J. M. Scherry	$35
2:40—109 Washington St.; H. Setty	$25
4:10—44 West 98th St.; Mrs. Anderson.	Trifling
4:45—2d Av., between 104th and 105th Sts.; Interborough Railroad	Trifling
6:30—8th Av. and 79th St.; city property.	Trifling
6:40—237 West 22d St.; B. Hardy	$10
6:50—694 8th Av.; Mrs. T. Horuton	$10
6:55—227 West 43d St.; unknown	None
7:00—8th St. and 10th Av.; Mrs. T. Bartholemew	$10
7:20—9 Downing St.; W. Skillman	Trifling
8:15—75 West Houston St.; Juvenile Manufacturing Co.	$100
8:25—204 East 11th St.; Rebecca Levy	$1,000
8:30—Beach St. and St. John's Lane; unknown	Trifling
9:10—32 West 138th St.; W. Hoeft	Trifling
9:30—601 West 144th St.; J. Jungelman	$10

SHOOTS TO PREVENT WEDDING

Jealous Woman's Bullets Fail to Stop Couple Getting License, However.

The fact that he had two bullets in his body and a bullet wound in the jaw did not prevent William Murray, a Yonkers saloon keeper, from calling at the City Hall six hours after he had been wounded to get a marriage license. He said he would be married as soon as a priest could be found. The girl was Helen Combs, also of Yonkers.

Murray was shot at 10:15 o'clock yesterday morning by Ray Mitchell in her apartments, 226 West Forty-sixth Street. Miss Mitchell has an interest in a theatrical rooming house at that address. She and Murray have been good friends for years. She told the police she had expected to marry Murray soon, and, with that object in view, was planning to dispose of her household effects.

When the firing began Murray fled down stairs, followed to the street by Miss Mitchell, who, the police say, fired three shots. One hit Murray's right hand, one his right shoulder, and one his jaw. The last bullet dropped out of his mouth. Patrolman Traynor saw blood streaming from Murray's face, and halted him. Murray refused to tell at first who had shot him, but afterward consented to return to the house with the patrolman.

"Yes, I shot him," Miss Mitchell said to the patrolman. "He was going to desert me after all of these years. I'm not sorry I did it, either." She was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station, and was later held by Magistrate Freschi in the West Side Court for examination to-day. Murray was sent to the Flower Hospital.

"Now, doctors," he said to the surgeons who were dressing his wounds, "you will have to fix me up in a hurry, as I have an important engagement to keep."

The surgeon told Murray he would have to remain quiet for several days, but he insisted on leaving the hospital.

"I'm going to marry the best little girl that ever lived," he said, "and I'm not going to disappoint her for a small matter like this."

The surgeons pointed out the serious consequences that might follow his leaving, but Murray laughingly replied that he was willing to take the chance, and after promising to return after his marriage he departed. Up to a late hour last night he had not returned.

It was near the closing hour of the License Bureau when he entered with Miss Combs. His head and face were bandaged. He said he was in business in Yonkers, but lived at 446 West Forty-first Street, and his prospective bridge at 454 West Forty-first Street. Investigation showed that neither lived at these addresses.

At Murray's place in Yonkers the man in charge said he had received word from Murray that he and Miss Combs had been married a few days ago. Miss Combs, he said, lived with her parents at 116 Ashburton Avenue, Yonkers.

WESTINGHOUSE SEES VICTORY

Proxies Numerous at Election, but Mather Disputes His Claim.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 26.—Stockholders in the Westinghouse Electric Company from coast to coast participated to-day in the war of ballots and proxies. The result of the annual meeting which was held at East Pittsburg cannot be determined until the judges have completed the examination and count of the proxies. Both George Westinghouse and Chairman Mather of the board claim a victory.

Mr. Westinghouse declared to-night that everything pointed to a victory for him and the stockholders. He expressed the wish that the unanimous sentiment of the stockholders in favor of dividends shall be heeded by the Directors at the earliest possible date.

Joseph W. Marsh, who has been leading the fight in Pittsburg against Mr. Westinghouse, is confident that Chairman Mather and the Directors marshaled enough votes to elect their members to the board and also to circumvent the dividend plans offered by Mr. Westinghouse.

Charles J. Canda, who sent out the letters soliciting proxies for Mr. Westinghouse, declared to-night that in all probability their side had won. He pointed to the fact that the net earnings of the company for the fiscal year were $4,800,000 and he cited this as basis for argument in favor of at least a 4 per cent. dividend for the stockholders. The result probably will be known by noon to-morrow.

The Westinghouse party presented a ticket in the election for Directors bearing the names of John R. McCune and Richard D. Mellon, Pittsburg bankers, with the names of James S. Kuhn and Edwin M. Herr who were also on the ticket of the management.

The other names presented by the Mather faction were Edwin F. Atkins of Boston, and C. F. Brooker.

The Westinghouse selection for a vacancy on the board was Alexander Humphreys of New York, and that of the management Harrison Nesbit, President of the Bank of Pittsburg.

FIND LOST BOY DROWNED.

Body of Ten-Year-Old Henry Novak Comes Ashore at Rockaway

The body of ten-year-old Henry Novak, Jr., of 251 East Fiftieth Street, Manhattan, was washed ashore yesterday noon near the boathouse of John J. Olsson in Rockaway Park Station, Jamaica Bay. The boy, with his family, had been spending the Summer in Tent City, and a Mrs. Adamson of Jersey City had asked him on Tuesday to carry her valise to Rockaway Park Station.

Henry, with Mrs. Adamson, started out carrying the valise, but failed to return. The Tent City residents spent most of Tuesday night looking for him. Olsson found the boy's shoes in one of his boats yesterday morning, and later in the day the body came ashore.

The police believe that after taking Mrs. Adamson to the station, the boy went to the boathouse to wade, and stepping into a deep hole was drowned.

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ARDEN SERENE AGAIN ITS ORATOR IN JAIL

George Brown, Fellow-Communist of Upton Sinclair, Refuses to Pay a Fine.

ANNOYED OTHERS BY TALKING

Delaware's Single Tax Community Rebels Against Its Only Philosophical Anarchist.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 26.—Arden, the single tax community near Wilmington, Del., where Upton Sinclair, the novelist lives, is serene for the first time in two years. George Brown, "the philosophic Anarchist," as he styles himself, spent his first day in jail to-day, and Ardenites breathed somewhat freer. The right of debate in the Arden Club was denied to Brown by a majority vote of the members, but he persisted in speaking. When he was fined by a Justice of the Peace for interrupting proceedings, he refused to pay the bill and stoically went into retirement at the county jail in Greenbank.

The true facts of the case came out yesterday. Matters were somewhat chaotic at the hearing last night in Wilmington. Brown was vehement. Ardenites were insistent. Partisans of both sides claimed attention. It ended by the majority suggesting that Ardenites in the future confine their debates to questions which would not excite the oratorical powers of Anarchist Brown.

Such a thing is impossible, according to many of the residents of the pretty little town. A few of them who were interviewed on their own heath to-day told the story.

About two years ago George Brown began to interest himself largely in the affairs of the communists at Arden. He attended the meetings of the club and paid his dues regularly, then dropped out of membership, but still was on hand whenever anything was going on. Now the principle thing that goes on in Arden is talk, talk that is said to produce thinking. Brown interjected himself into every meeting, claimed precedence over every other speaker, and mononolised the oratorical parts of the programme. While his zeal was regarded with commendable patience for a few months, the rapid recurrence of George Brown, orator of the day, upon the other modest citizens and leaseholders of the community became unbearable, they assert, and he was politely requested not to pre-empt the centre of the stage, but Brown declared it his intention to persist.

"Persist he did," said Fred J. Steinlein, one of Brown's neighbors. "He carried it to such an extent that we were obliged to take some action. On vote of the majority of the club, we decided he could no longer claim the floor for speech.

"Since we were not able to handle Brown's case ourselves, we invoked the power of the Commonwealth to aid us. We swore out a warrant for his arrest, which was served in Arden, the first breach of the peace, by the way, the town has known, and Brown went to jail."

Upton Sinclair was interviewed about the Brown case. He said he did not know anything about it, but he welcomed the news.

"Come out on the porch, girls," he called into the house, "and hear the gossip. Forthwith trooped three young women, one of them Sinclair's wife, eagerly to discuss the news. One of the trio was attired in the Arden costume of knickerbockers, tennis shoes, and middy blouse.

"I wonder what Brown will do when he comes back from his ten days in the workhouse," was one young woman's comment.

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In the Pictorial Section

"The Butterflies"—A full-page reproduction of painting by Kate Perugini.

King George's Visit to Ireland.

Scenes at Fiftieth Anniversary of Bull Run.

Boy Scouts at Lake Otsego.

Theatrical Garden Party in "Little Italy."

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SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..4:52|Sun sets..7:21|Moon sets..9:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A. M.	P. M.	Low Water. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	8:55	9:02	2:36	2:52
Governors Island	9:20	9:30	3:15	3:26
Hell Gate	11:10	11:20	4:55	5:06

Arrived—Wednesday, July 26.

SS Finland, Antwerp, July 15.
SS Carpathia, Gibraltar, July 18.
SS Berlin, Gibraltar, July 18.
SS Starkad, Cardiff, July 10.
SS Grenada, Grenada, July 19.
SS Hoyle Bank, Matanzas, July 21.
SS Bahochmyle, Cardenas, July 20.
SS Dorothy, Savannah, July 22.
SS Princess Anne, Norfolk, July 25.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, July 25.
SS Bunker Hill, Boston, July 26.
SS El Norte, Galveston, July 20.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mail Closes.	Vessel Sails.
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Touraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alnirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Parima, Trinidad	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Amazonenae, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Albinga, Haiti	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Cristobal, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
SS Lillie, Nipe Bay, July 21.		
SS Prinz August Wilhelm, Colon, July 12.		
El Oriente, Galveston		12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Crown of Navarre, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Vigilancia, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Harry Luckenbach, Ponce.		12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Caronia, Liverpool	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Baltic, Liverpool	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
C. F. Tietgen, Copenhagen		2:00 P.M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Minnewaska, London		10:00 A.M.
Furnessia, Glasgow		12:00 A.M.
Perugia, Naples		
Finland, Antwerp		10:00 A.M.
President Lincoln, Hamburg		1:00 P.M.
Roma, Naples		3:00 P.M.
Chinese Prince, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
St. Irene, Argentina	3:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Berwind, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Cherokee, San Domingo	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prins August Wilhelm, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Oceana, Bermuda	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston		12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German,